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No French Reply to Japan; Caution on Luxury Buying; British Quit Castelrosso

The World's Day—Feb. 28, 1941

Far East: French Fail to Reply to Japanese

Japanese ultimatum to the French to accept Japanese terms for an Indo-China-Thailand settlement expired at 10 a. m., E. S. T., without any sign of a French reply to Japan.

Britain announced increase of the mined area around Singapore as about 50 Japanese warships were reported unofficially to be cruising in Indo-China waters.

British and Japanese citizens have been warned to be ready to evacuate Indo-China.

New England: Warning on Buying of Luxuries

As a defense against inflation, Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard economist, urged workers to save a portion of their earnings instead of buying luxuries. [Details: Page 9.]

Boston stevedores agreed to break their week-end no-work rule to unload a vessel needed immediately by the Navy. [Details: Page 9.]

Congress of Industrial Organizations delegates, assembling for their State convention, debated how extensive should be American aid for Britain. [Details: Page 9.]

First Massachusetts firm found guilty by a jury of violating the Federal Wage-Hour law considered an appeal. [Details: Page 9.]

The annual women's World Day of Prayer was observed in Boston and throughout the world by eight Protestant denominations. [Details: Page 9.]

The City of Boston joined with all public utilities in preparing to meet any emergencies that might result from war. [Details: Page 1.]

A nor'easter blowing up the coast carried with it promise of six to eight inches of snow for Boston and vicinity. [Details: Page 9.]

War Summary: British Withdraw From Castelrosso

British withdrawal from the Italian island of Castelrosso in the Eastern Mediterranean, captured Feb. 25, was announced by the War Office in London, the British forces "having accomplished their object."

British forces in Northern Eritrea occupied Kelamet, 30 miles northeast of besieged Cheren, without meeting Italian resistance, in a move that threatens to surround that railroad center.

Italian surrenders on a large scale were reported from Somaliland, where a whole Italian division was said to have been destroyed. Approximately 3,000 Fascists were said to have been captured.

Gales over the English Channel kept both British and German warplanes grounded during the night. The British Government announced that three successive nights of German air raids on the port of Swansea last week resulted in damage to the municipal market—largest in Wales.

At sea Germans claimed that 28 merchant vessels had been sunk by the Nazi Air Force during the past two days. Shipping losses of all nations were estimated to have passed the 5,000,000-ton mark.

In Washington: Workers' Registration Planned

Plans for a nation-wide voluntary registration of experienced and skilled industrial workers available for jobs in expanding national defense industries were reported nearing completion under the direction of the Social Security Board.

Legislation authorizing the Federal Housing Administration to insure $100,000,000 in mortgages for defense housing facilities financed by private capital was approved by the House Rules Committee.

The Senate completed Congressional action on a $394,187,775 deficiency appropriation including $375,000,000 for carrying on the WPA during the next four months.

Government officials said that the purchases of Chilean and Peruvian copper, Chilean nitrates and Bolivian tin were merely the beginning of a systematic program for purchasing strategic metals from Latin America.

National: Daylight Saving Law Proposed

New York (AP)—The Merchants' Association of New York City proposed today that Congress enact a national daylight saving law similar to the one in effect the latter part of the World War "in furtherance of national defense and as a means of conserving health."

San Diego, Calif. (AP)—A four-motored, 25-ton Consolidated land bomber took off today, reportedly for England, via the East Coast. Named the "Liberator," it was the second of a large British order to leave here, the first departing Feb. 15.

Buffalo, N. Y. (AP)—The strike at Bethlehem Steel's Lackawanna plant near here ended with the C. I. O.'s acceptance of a formula drafted by the Defense Commission in its efforts to keep production flowing.

Americas: Chilean Cabinet Socialists Told to Quit

Santiago, Chile (AP)—The three Socialist Ministers of President Aguirre Cerda's eight-man Cabinet were ordered to resign by the Socialist Party's central committee.

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—The repatriation of thousands of unemployed Mexicans from the United States has been halted, the Government said today, because most of them have found satisfactory jobs in American defense industries.

Europe: Nazi Troops Move Through Bucharest

German troops in battle uniform were reported moving through Bucharest, Rumania, giving rise to reports that Adolf Hitler may be about to start his long-expected march into southeast Europe. Telephone communications with Sofia, Bulgaria, were cut off for 23 hours.

The British hailed as an important victory the announcement that "full agreement on all points" had been reached with Turkey.

Unconfirmed reports from Vichy said Germany was removing the French population from the English Channel coast, clearing a 22-mile strip, and some quarters declared it indicated final preparation for an attempt to invade the British Isles. These reports said the removals began in mid-February.

Wooden Shoes for Parisians

PARIS, via Berlin, delayed, Feb. 21 (AP)—Wooden-soled shoes with uppers of dress or coat fabric reflected France's leather shortage in Paris spring style showings.

Dress styles inspired by Hungarian peasants and Spanish dancers caught the eye of a large throng of visitors at Maggy Rouff's, where standing room only was the order of the day. Spectators consisted almost entirely of private clientele, including some visiting Germans.

Spanish evening dresses were shown in printed crepes with wide skirts flounced with black lace and big black lace sleeves. Full shirred peasant skirts of checked silks were topped with black velvet boleros worn over balloon-sleeved sheer white blouses.

Day dresses featured peasant blouses and reflected the Spanish influence in boleros and toreador sashes.

Tailored suits seemed favored over all rivals.

Day fabrics included men's suitings in stripes, checks, jersey flannel and plain and printed crepes.

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Boston Maps Plans to Meet Any Emergency

City organizations set to act quickly in case of air raid, hurricane, earthquake or fire.

Plans for immediate, City-wide action to protect persons and property in case of an air-raid, hurricane, earthquake, or similar need are being developed quietly by officials in Boston.

A program to evacuate masses of persons, set up emergency canteens, house homeless persons, dispatch electricians or other skilled crews to any point in the City, and restore lost children to parents is taking definite shape.

Under direction of Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly and the sponsorship of the City Administration, the project is knitting City departments, public utilities, transportation systems, and private agencies into a carefully co-ordinated machine for instant emergency action.

All City departments have submitted detailed memoranda to Mr. Reilly stating exactly what work they could do, what facilities and labor they could supply, and what reservoirs of special knowledge or skilled labor they could draw upon. Every detail of the plans for this kind of "M-Day" is being mapped thoroughly in advance.

Not Caught Napping

"There is no hysteria about this thing, but we are not 'playing house,'" Commissioner Reilly explained. "Our plans are of advantage in our routine work. We may never need to use them in an emergency, but if the need arises, we will not be caught napping."

In the realm of transportation, unofficial martial law would go into effect immediately, according to the Commissioner, and a vast emergency machine could be thrown into operation in five minutes' time. With J. L. Truden of the Boston & Albany Railroad as director, and key men designated in taxicab, railroad, bus, boat, and airline companies, a blueprint organization has been worked out for evacuation purposes.

Edward Dana, General Manager of the Boston Elevated Railway, whose facilities would play an important part in any mass-transportation movement, has been named vice-director.

Persons in public institutions, the aged and invalid, would be moved first but the plan could be expanded to care for others, Mr. Reilly stated.

The Boston Motor Club has been enlisted to supply trucks for moving civilian supplies in case of need.

Red Cross Aid

All plans have been worked out with the assistance of Red Cross officials, information from London and other centers which have had actual experience with city-wide disasters, and conferences with officials of the companies and departments involved.

Public-safety measures include the early purchase of fire sirens for the City's 50 fire stations. These will be used in peace time as "no school" signals after storms, and in war time as air-raid warnings, Mr. Reilly stated.

The Fire Department is buying four $1,500 portable pumps simi-

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Gloucester Fish To Mrs. Roosevelt —So She Can Cook

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been presented with a consignment of fish by the city of Gloucester, Mass.

It seems that Mrs. Roosevelt has thoughts of "learning to cook." Premier Benito Mussolini suggested it, the idea being that she use her "beautiful hands for cooking" rather than writing articles.

The President's wife said at a recent press conference that she thought the idea "a good one—very pleasant."

Gloucester heard of it—hence the fish. Mayor Sylvester F. Whalen, notifying Mrs. Roosevelt of the gift, said in a letter:

"The city is taking the liberty of forwarding to you a consignment of famous Gloucester fish.

"There was an article in the Boston papers a day or so ago that Mussolini made a suggestion that you resume cooking, and following that suggestion we in Gloucester think it a good idea if you would accept this gift of our famous seafood product. As you undoubtedly know, there is no food product that is so easy to cook as fish."

Even so, Gloucester is taking no chances, and "just in case," Aladina Menicocci, a Gloucester fisherman and Navy cook during the World War, sent along a few of his choicest recipes for preparing fish.

All that's needed now for the final touch is an invitation to Premier Mussolini from the White House to drop in to dinner some night.

German Troops on Move; Police Control in Sofia

Britain is prepared for any action in Balkans by 'full agreement' reached at Ankara.

Bulgarian Parliament in secret session; homes of journalists raided by police force.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 28—The successful British-Turkish discussions in the Turkish Capital afford plain evidence that Britain is not permitting German movements in the Balkans to take it unawares.

There has been no disclosure of the details of the "full agreement" which was reached between the Turks and the British group headed by Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

The only definite fact to which deep significance can be attached is that the conversations were concluded so quickly that Mr. Eden was ready to leave even before conferring with Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow.

Soviet Speech Deferred

The presence of Sir Stafford at Ankara, which is understood to have been at Mr. Eden's invitation, is hardly likely to result in any new development in the Soviets' attitude toward the Balkans—to keep war as far as possible from their frontiers.

But it is significant that Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff has deferred his speech to be made to the Soviet Supreme Council and that Sir Stafford is to see Mr. Molotoff on his return to Moscow.

Regarding the Molotoff speech it is interesting to note that Berlin announced a few days ago that in it the Soviet Foreign Commissar would in a pro-Nazi sense "clarify Russia's attitude" to Germany's new Balkan invasion.

The Soviets meanwhile have refused to accept a Bulgarian economic mission on the grounds that too many foreign trade delegations are in Moscow just now.

But it should be added that Russia has stopped exports to Bulgaria because everything there is now German-controlled, all anti-Communist activities of the police are directed by German police inspectors, Russian films are forbidden, and political literature in a Russian bookshop in Sofia has been confiscated.

Intent on Our Interests

Russia's desire to remain out of the war is, however, circumscribed by fear that at any time its vital interests may be attacked. In this connection its concern regarding domination of the Straits is not merely that the Germans should not dominate, but also lest Britain, should Turkey become involved in the war, insist later upon permanent control of the Straits.

Ankara conversations have also found an echo in Belgrade where the Yugoslavs appear to be making preparations against possible attacks upon their vital interests.

The Yugoslav General Staff has ordered a speed-up in defense preparations.

Britain warns Bulgaria of attack if break comes: Page 5.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 28 (AP)—A movement through Bucharest of German troops in battle uniform was reported today in diplomatic dispatches from the Rumanian Capital.

All Bucharest's main streets were reported reserved for the German military, with business at a standstill.

The Bulgarian Parliament held an extraordinary 30-minute secret session late today, according to reports reaching Belgrade from Sofia.

[The dispatch gave no indication of the direction in which the troops were moving. The Bulgarian frontier is less than 50 miles from Bucharest.]

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 28 (AP)—A cordon of police was thrown about this Bulgarian Capital last night, making it impossible for anyone to leave the city, and telephone communication, internal and international, was suspended for nearly 23 hours.

No authentic reports could be received from the frontiers.

The British Legation was packed for a quick attempt to get out of the country ahead of any invasion of Nazi troops.

There are some 600,000 German soldiers in Rumania, to the north and many on the Danube frontier with Bulgaria.

The police cordoned Sofia on the advice of the military, it was learned.

All diplomatic missions, including the United States Legation, were cut off from any kind of communication.

Unofficial reports said King Boris was closeted in his Palace, refusing to see his own Ministers. Attempts to obtain any word from the Palace of what was going on proved fruitless.

Shortly after dawn, secret police raided the homes of 10 or more Bulgarian journalists, oil men and others, seeking incriminating documents; then all were arrested.

They were described as "men with British connections."

All those arrested were sent immediately to a newly-established concentration camp somewhere in the provinces.

Among them were Michael Padeff, correspondent for The Times, of London; Cristopher Janeff, Chicago Daily News correspondent; the nephew of a famous Macedonian leader, Pudor Alexandroff; Peter Radoeff, official of an oil company which is partly American-owned, and two officials of the British press service.

At nightfall, secret police were reported to be rounding up many others.

Communications ceased at 8 p. m. last night (1 p. m., E. S. T. Thursday) and were not restored until the single line was opened to Belgrade at 6:45 p. m. tonight (11:45 a. m., E. S. T.).

C. I. O. Accepts Terms Of OPM and Calls Off Bethlehem Steel Strike

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William S. Knudsen
(Upper left) Director of OPM whose quick action in the Bethlehem Steel strike brought an early settlement, and

Van A. Bittner
(Lower left) Regional Director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in the Bethlehem Steel plant at Lackawanna.

Sidney Hillman
(Upper right) Former union labor leader and now co-director of the OPM in speeding United States defense work, and

Eugene Grace
(Lower right) President of the Steel Corporation, who received OPM terms from company officials who had flown to capital.

Firm is told to rehire men laid off and to consult with officials of steel union.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations Workers at Bethlehem Steel plant in suburban Lackawanna ended their two-day strike today after unanimously approving a government-drafted formula for settlement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt, making public a report from the Office of Production Management which he said showed that ample steel production facilities existed to meet all domestic defense and civilian needs as well as those of nations trying to uphold democracy, told his press conference today that it was not necessary at present to establish priorities for steel, adding that production could be increased if needed. [Details: Page 2 and Financial Page.]

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The policy of more active and direct Federal intervention in labor-management disputes affecting vital defense industries is producing results.

Within 48 hours after the Office of Production Management took a responsible hand in the strike at the Bethlehem plant at Lackawanna, N. Y., a settlement was accomplished and the men are ready to go back to work shortly.

Early adjustment of the protracted stoppage at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company in Milwaukee, Wis., is anticipated by OPM officials.

Indicative of the intention of the OPM to take over labor mediation at the earliest sign of failure to negotiate, William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors, acted promptly and personally in the Bethlehem dispute. After their investigators had returned from Buffalo, N. Y., they wired terms to both management and labor within a few hours.

These terms were:

Terms Offered by OPM

1. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is asked to reinstate all employees of the Lackawanna plant as quickly as the resumption of operations will permit.

2. Company officials and representatives of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations are requested to confer immediately to adjust differences and settle grievances.

3. The OPM promises to "explore" with the National Labor Relations Board the possibility of an election in the Lackawanna plant to determine the collective-bargaining agency.

It appears that the basis for settlement outlined by the OPM and which it confidently expects both sides will accept, follows closely the original demands of C. I. O. leaders.

Earlier they had outlined their proposals as requiring reinstatement with full seniority of all men "fired or suspended," immediate conference between company and union to settle all differences, and a Labor Board election to determine a bargaining agent.

Wage Increase Asked

At one point they suddenly tossed in a proposal for a 25 per cent increase in wages but this does not make its appearance again at this stage. But the OPM program does not offer itself as a definitive settlement. It aims at providing the basis for negotiation while production is maintained.

It is evident that another new tactic of the OPM is to bring labor-management disputes in defense industries more out in the open for public discussion. This is illustrated by the fact that the specific proposals advanced by Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman were announced to correspondents at the same time as they were dispatched to the company and to the Union. Heretofore mediation proposals rarely have been made known until they have been definitely accepted or definitely rejected.

In telegrams addressed to all parties concerned in the Bethlehem strike, Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman stated that they put forward their proposals "in the interests of national defense."

Other strike developments: Page 3.

British Speed Ship Loadings; Nazi Sinkings Not Confirmed

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 28—Just at the time when a demand in Britain for a virtual "shipping dictator" to end delays in the handling of shipping seemed to be reaching a climax, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin has announced an arrangement with Merseyside dockers which he believes will result in a 40 per cent quicker discharging of food and munition cargos.

Beginning March 10 dockers of

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

By the Associated Press

German statements that more than a third of a million tons of shipping has been destroyed in the Atlantic within a span of days still lack confirmation.

If they proved true, it would be a jarring blow to Britain but not decisive. If they proved false or greatly exaggerated, it would raise a question as to why Berlin put them out at this time.

British spokesmen have not gone beyond the statement that nothing out of the ordinary has happened recently in the war at sea. However, there is an element of denial of the Nazi versions to be found in other circumstances.

5,000,000-Ton Mark

What seems most probable is that Berlin deliberately exaggerated for propaganda purposes at first, and may be doing worse than exaggerating now for the same reason. Just what the reason might be can only be conjectured.

One fact, however stands out as German intensifies its sea warfare: It has sent the total shipping losses of all nations above the 5,000,000-ton mark.

The weekly sea warfare record "shows the loss of 1,351 merchant and naval vessels. The total of 5,007,813 tons almost equals that of the Japanese merchant marine, third largest in the world.

Approximately 46 per cent, or 617, of the ships sunk were British. Among them were the fourth largest British passenger liner, the 42,348-ton Empress of Britain, and three other liners of over 20,000 tons.

Norway Heavy Loser

The war at sea has sunk vessels of 27 nations, disrupted trade routes and brought a boom in ship construction that may surpass that of World War days. Ships that had been laid up for a decade have been placed in active service to replace losses.

The known loss of 166 Axis ships—108 German and 58 Italian—is one less than that suffered by Norway, second heaviest loser to submarines, planes, warships, mines, and shore batteries. Neutral Sweden ranks fourth with 87 vessels sunk and Greece fifth with 64.

Almost 17,000 men, women, and children have been reported killed or missing. Among these were 2,823 troops and crew members of the Cunard liner Lancastria, pressed into transport service and bombed off St. Nazaire during the British evacuation from France last June.

Intimate Message from Washington

United States Quietly Shifts Military Strength to Pacific as Washington Collaborates More and More With London

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

When Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in one of his great speeches to the British people that the affairs of Great Britain and of the United States would be closely interwoven in the years to come, he might have carried it a step further and said there would be certain tasks that each Nation would have to fulfill.

To watchers here in Washington it is increasingly clear that a division of jobs already has begun. While Britain struggles with the European end of the Axis, the United States is growing ever more watchful of its Far Eastern end.

Gradually, but none the less certainly, America is dropping plane after plane and ship after ship into its side of the military scales of the Pacific. Step by step, but carefully avoiding all open threats to any country, it is strengthening its forces in the great defensive triangle that stretches from Alaska to the Philippines and back to the Panama Canal. Thus, despite the fact that the European war is still Washington's first concern, the weight of American military and naval might is shifting away from Europe and into the Pacific.

The last few weeks have seen much of this movement of American fighting equipment. On Feb. 27 Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, announced very matter-of-factly that the Army was transferring six Air Corps units to Seward, Alaska. He would not say how many men or how many planes were involved in the move, but he did reveal that both pursuit planes and bombers were going to this base, which lies within easy flying distance of the main trans-Pacific routes.

Pursuit Planes to Philippines

This news was accompanied by an even more significant report that additional squadrons of the latest and most efficient pursuit planes would be sent from the mainland to the Philippine Islands. This news came upon the heels of the report of the Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, to the Senate Military Affairs Committee that planes already were being rushed to the Philippines and Hawaii.

Speculation has been raised by word, undenied here, that some of these planes are dive-bombers and that they are being put at the disposal of the Navy, presumably to be stationed on aircraft carriers.

Although they are at a loss to explain it, Administration officials believe that the American people, although still fighting shy of involvement in the European war, are strongly in favor of taking a belligerent stand where Japan is concerned. This attitude has cropped up repeatedly in congressional debates, coming at times even from isolationist senators.

An example of this hardening of American public opinion toward Japan came this week as the Senate voted approval of the Navy's plans to fortify the Island of Guam. Asked if he were worried over how Japan might take the move, Senator Guy M. Gillette (R) of Iowa, an opponent of the lend-lease bill, told the press it made no difference to him whether Japan liked it or not.

Stronger Role in Pacific

With this backing from the people and from a majority in Congress, the Administration appears ready to play a stronger role in the Pacific with a view to freeing more British strength for the war in Europe. Whether America's increasing firmness with regard to Japanese aggression is part of a definite Anglo-American agreement has not yet been revealed, although there are reports, substantiated in the highest quarters here, that an understanding has been reached between London and Washington on the part the latter is to play in checking further Japanese expansion.

There is a still further facet to Anglo-American collaboration which, although it purposely has received no emphasis in either capital, is regarded here as a major factor in influencing all relations between the two countries. This is the recognition that, if Germany wins, the United States will, in all probability, fall heir to those parts of the British Empire lying within the Western Hemisphere, with obvious exception of Canada.

In addition, the United States would be expected to provide the protection for such outlying dominions as New Zealand and Australia which always have been supplied by the British Navy. Thus in discussing America's role in the Pacific, British and American representatives always have before them the necessity not only of collaborating for a British victory but also of laying the strategic and diplomatic foundation which would make possible the continued freedom of many parts of the Empire under American protection.

Joseph G. Harrison

Writ Halts Sales Tax

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—An injunction against collection of the 2 per cent City sales tax was granted Feb. 27 by Judge Paul E. Chasez.

Lease Debate at 'Will,' 'Won't' Stage

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana said it would and Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut said it wouldn't and thus the debate on the lend-lease bill continued through another day.

Senator Wheeler said it would "strip us of our defenses," enable the President to "plunge the country into war," and force the United States into "a dictatorship."

Senator Maloney said it would strengthen America's defenses, enable the President to do more than he otherwise could do to keep the United States out of war and that the talk of dictatorship was without foundation and without proof.

All in all, today's debate did not bring new arguments or new information to bear upon the issue, although both Senator Wheeler and Senator Maloney put familiar contentions in new terms.

Propaganda, Says Wheeler

Senator Wheeler directly accused newspapers, radio and the motion pictures of manufacturing the public opinion which supported the lend-lease bill. He charged that all of these agencies were "saturating the country with propaganda."

He regretted that the millions of American citizens for whom he was speaking "were no match for the Chauvinistic junkers that control most of these means of mass communications."

The Montana isolationist, who is the leader of the bi-partisan forces in the Senate opposed to the measure, declared that "sugar-coat it as you will, it opens the door to war. It means that Congress has abdicated its constitutional power and duty with respect to war.

Maloney Thinks Differently

"I find it is a statute authorizing the President to engage in armed intervention in the war now raging in Europe."

Senator Maloney, who led off debate, speaking with equal directness, didn't see it that way.

He urged that the United States must not "ignore the warning to the west, which Adolf Hitler and his Elite Guards have given not only in words, but in cold steel and swift conquest."

He declared that the onrush of totalitarianism constitutes a "revolution against the established order of the universe—led by a group of merciless adventurers."

Senator Maloney agreed that the lend-lease bill proposed an unprecedented grant of power but held that "with that power there is imposed an equally unprecedented responsibility."

No Congressional Abdication

"A President who seeks the power accepts the responsibility—and dedicates a solemn stewardship, not only to Congress that grants the power, but to all the American people," he said.

It was his judgment that there is no congressional abdication involved in the bill.

"We are going to be here," he argued, "while this emergency exists, all the time, and the bill itself keeps for Congress the power to recapture, without delay, every particle of force and authority contained therein."

Later Senator Wheeler addressed himself to this specific point and frankly admitted that he did not trust Congress to watch or recapture the powers granted to the President if it did not agree with the way they were used.

Wheeler Is Skeptical

In theory, he explained, the President's powers will expire on June 30, 1943, or sooner if we choose, just as in theory we shall retain control over the exercise of these powers through our control over appropriations. Actually, once we are committed to the course laid out by this bill, the die is cast.

"The momentum forcing us along the primrose path to our fatal rendezvous with war will dictate sheeplike approval of each appropriation requested, and meekly obedient extension of the time limit, just as Hitler's powers and Mussolini's powers were extended by the docile representatives of the people.

"We shall no longer be free agents, just marionettes to dance when our ruler pulls the strings, just Charlie McCarthys to utter words that the ruler puts in our mouths. I accept the time limit for what it is—just a crumb, but better than nothing."

Sees Hitler Pattern

Senator Wheeler frankly compared the lend-lease bill with the demand which Herr Hitler made upon the German Reichstag in 1933 to suspend the democratic provisions of the Weimer Constitution. He remarked that Herr Hitler called that measure a "law concerning the elimination of distress in Reich and Nation," and he pointed out that President Roosevelt calls the present measure a law "further to promote the defense of tthe United States."

He argued that the lend-lease bill is the same kind of enabling act as Herr Hitler sought eight years ago.

Senator Wheeler, speaking as its leading opponent, devoted his major speech to an exhaustive and minute analysis of provision, clause, sentence, phrase, word and comma in the bill. He himself summarized his analysis in these points:

Wheeler's Analysis

1. The title of the bill, with its catch-word, "defense," is contradicted by its contents. Actually, it is a bill which would strip us of our defenses, invite the Chief Executive to plunge the country into war, and create a dictatorship. Its title should be the "American enabling act of 1941."

2. Defense articles defined in Section 2, means any and all articles of every conceivable kind.

3. The powers conferred on the President by Section 3 to deal in defense articles.

(A) May be delegated to any agent he chooses;

(B) May be exercised in favor of any country he chooses, whether or not they are democracies, and including the countries of South America in their controversies with each other, or in their internal revolutions;

(C) May be exercised on any terms and conditions he chooses to impose on foreign governments which may or may not include money or other things of value, disregard of their war aims or attempts to control their war aims, an attempt to set up an NRA of the universe, or a world-wide super-barter system, including the taking over of the surplus farm products of South America;

(D) "Include a vast variety in methods of dealing in such articles, including the power to commit acts which are the equivolent of a declaration of war and which would involve the United States in war, including (1) the seizure of German, Italian, or Japanese merchant ships in our harbors; (2) the sending of American merchant vessels to belligerent ports in violation of Section 2 of the Neutrality Act of 1939; (3) the furnishing of a haven in our ports for belligerent men-of-war, for repairs, outfitting and other purposes, and (4) because not sufficiently negatived, the use of American naval vessels for convoy of either belligerent or American merchant ships, all of these acts being in violation of international law;

(E) "Include the power at will effectively to repeal or suspend a large and undetermined number of existing laws, probably including at least some of the laws enacted for the benefit of labor.

"The virtually unlimited scope of these powers is not seriously restricted by the provisions in the bill with respect to appropriations, time limitation, or the 90-day reports required of the President. Section 9, conferring equally broad regulation-making powers on the President, is delegated legislative poker with a vengeance, perhaps giving him power to legislate for the whole world.

4. "Serious and fundamental questions of constitutional law and of our very form of government are raised by the bill, including

(A) "The question whether the President's role as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is 'unlimited' and overrides the constitutional powers of Congress to determine whether the United States shall remain at peace or go to war;

(B) "The question whether legislative powers may be delegated to the Executive to such an extent that an 'American enabling act of 1941' will find its way onto our statute books, to blot out over 150 years of successful democracy under the Constitution."

Maloney's Appeal

In his opening speech of the day Senator Maloney confessed that he was not reassured by the statements of those who point out that since Britain's aggressors have thus far been unable to cross the Channel, it is stupid to consider the thought that they might successfully cross the ocean.

"If they do cross the Channel," he observed, "they can surely cross much of the ocean, and reduce the difference in distance between their land and ours to a great extent."

Agreeing that the lend-lease bill delegates as the emergency demands large latitude to the Executive, Senator Maloney put this question:

"Do we trust the man three times elected to the Presidency of the United States? I do. Most, if not all of us do. The overwhelming majority of our people do. It is not only a question of trusting him in so far as patriotism and love of country is concerned. Every man gives him that trust. We must trust his judgment. I do.

"For my part, I give to the President of the United States the unusual powers herein conferred with confidence and faith. May God give him, and all of us, strength and guidance in the days which lie ahead."

Senator Maloney candidly expressed the hope that under the authority of the bill the President would act to keep the sea highways clear "if we are to give effective aid to Britain."

He did not, however, want to see American naval vessels convoy merchant ships through the war zones and introduced an amendment against such a step. He urged, instead, the early transfer of American ships to Britain in order to "help keep those sea lanes open." He felt that in this way "the fatality of such vessels would not mean armed conflict for us if Congress kept its head and exercised its will."

President Approves Oversight By Congress of Defense Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—President Roosevelt today gave unqualified approval to congressional plans to keep a constant check on the progress, cost and administration of the country's national defense program.

Asked if he favored such close congressional scrutiny, the President said that it would be beneficial to the program if Congress would check on its progress as it moves along.

The President's unhesitating acquiescence in congressional plans is interpreted here both as an indication that he is sure that the program is moving along as smoothly and rapidly as possible and as showing a White House desire to avoid all disputes with Congress while the vitally important lend-lease measure is still before the Senate.

Presidential support for such Congressional check-ups, two of which are already under way, will also tend to close any White House-Congress breaches which may have been opened by the lend-lease bill, thus smoothing the way for implementing the aid-to-Britain measure, it is held.

At the same time, the President made it plain at his press conference that he was not concerned with the labor situation, despite the threat of strikes in several major defense industries. In fact, he made it clear that he has taken no personal steps in connection with steel walk-out, although he has been receiving reports on all developments. Some of these reports come late at night, he added.

Proof that the Administration does not feel that there is need for any immediate action on the labor front was read into the President's statement that, while some sort of a mediation program for defense industries would be worked out, a number of plans were now under consideration but nothing had been decided.

The two congressional defense investigations now under way are those being conducted by the House Judiciary Committee and the House Military Affairs Committee. The first is looking into the labor situation, particularly as it pertains to closed-shop requirements on projects being financed by federal funds, while the latter is dealing with the question of whether the Government is receiving value due on defense money spent.

It is thought possible that the activities of these two committees may be subordinated to a general investigating committee empowered to keep close tabs on every phase of national defense.

Spain Honors AP Man Killed During Civil War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Spanish Government has made a posthumous award of the Cross of Military Merit with Red Ribbon to Edward J. Neil, Jr., Associated Press war correspondent who was killed in line of duty during the Spanish Civil War.

Notification of the award, together with the decoration and diploma, was received by the State Department from Alexander Weddell, American Ambassador to Madrid.

The State Department will send the medal to Mr. Neil's widow, Mrs. Helen Nolan Neil, now with the New York State Budget Bureau, Albany.

Virginia Wants Easing Of Post-War Effects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Foreseeing the need to bolster Virginia's industrial life against the recession that might occur after curtailment of national defense activities, 25 representatives of leading businesses took steps recently to have the State set up an annual fund for advertising its industrial advantages.

The action was the result of a conference held at the Commonwealth Club here, called by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce and attended by representatives of the Virginia Press Association, State agencies, and Virginia industry and business.

I. L. O. Security Chief To Give Advice to Chile

MONTREAL, Feb. 28 (CP)—Oswald Stein, chief of the Social Security Section of the International Labor Office, has left for Santiago, Chile, to give technical advice to Government authorities there in connection with introduction of reforms in the social insurance system, the I. L. O. offices here announced Feb. 26.

The trip follows the visit to Montreal last December of Dr. Alejandro Flores, adviser to the Chilean Minister of Public Health.

Mr. Stein will visit a number of other South American countries before returning to Montreal.

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Stars of Stars by Academy Choice

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Ginger Rogers — **James Stewart**

Two Philadelphia stories have brought to Ginger Rogers and James Stewart the annual Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences awards as the Nation's best screen actress and actor. An "Oscar" was awarded to Miss Rogers for her portrayal of Kitty Foyle, a "white collar girl" from an industrial section of Philadelphia, in the picture of the same name. Mr. Stewart acquired his for his performance as a reporter in "The Philadelphia Story."

Rogers, Stewart Winners Of Film Academy Awards

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 28 (AP)—A nimble-footed Charleston dancer turned dramatic and a lanky actor Hollywood once kept buried are the new queen and king of the movies.

Ginger Rogers and James Stewart are their names. They are the newest winners of the awards signifying best given by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Ginger was better than any of her acting sisters in 1940, her fellows believe, because of her portrayal in "Kitty Foyle."

And Stewart impressed them by his work in "The Philadelphia Story."

They, as well as a score of others, were called to the podium of a banquet hall jammed with celebrities and fellow workers last night to be handed statuettes a foot high which have been dubbed "Oscars."

"Rebecca" was the year's best motion picture, in the opinion of the Academy's 12,000 voters.

The award for the best performance by a supporting actor went to Walter Brennan, who played Judge Bean in "The Westerner." It was old stuff to him—he won in 1936 for "Come and Get It" and in 1938 for "Kentucky."

Jane Darwell Honored

Jane Darwell was voted the best supporting actress for her characterization of Ma Joad in "The Grapes of Wrath."

The director of "The Grapes," John Ford, won the directorial award. He also won in 1935 for "The Informer."

This, the thirteenth annual awards party, was highlighted by a radio address by President Roosevelt from the White House directed to the motion picture industry. He said he wanted to place emphasis "on the service you can render in promoting solidarity among all the peoples of the Americas" and thanked the industry for its support of the defense program.

Miss Rogers, who was a song and dance girl during her early movie days, has taken slow but certain steps toward the histrionic heights she reached in "Kitty Foyle." Becoming a dramatic star was no cinch, either. She is known as one of the hardest workers in town and she has little time for play. Her real name is Virginia McMath and she was born in Independence, Mo., 30 years ago come next July, but she was reared in Fort Worth, Texas.

Stewart a Slow Starter

Under contract for months to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio, Mr. Stewart wandered around the lot hoping he'd impress some director. He impressed them—but not in the right way.

They thought he was too lanky, that his face was too long, that his lower lip was too prominent. But in one small role he clicked and his personality has been registering since.

The red-haired and vivacious Ginger was competing against some of the movies' best talent, including Bette Davis, who has won two awards, and Katharine Hepburn, a one-time winner. Bette was nominated for "The Letter" and Hepburn for "The Philadelphia Story." Also named were Martha Scott for "Our Town" and Joan Fontaine for "Rebecca."

Mr. Stewart's competitors were Charlie Chaplin, "The Great Dictator"; Raymond Massey, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois"; Henry Fonda, "The Grapes of Wrath," and Laurence Olivier, "Rebecca."

N. Y. Merchants Association Fights Raid on Relief Surplus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28—Opposition to the move by the La Guardia Mayoralty to get legislative sanction for diversion of its $14,700,000 surplus from city emergency relief taxes to general welfare purposes charged to the regular city budget crystallized here today in a protest by the Merchants Association of New York.

Leaders in both houses have notification from this old and influential trade group, describing the diversion proposal as "a new and unwarranted departure in financing" and as promising no easing of the burden on real estate.

"We believe it is unsound public finance to build up a large surplus in funds earmarked for a specific purpose, such as relief," the Association's letter reads. "While such a surplus exists there is a constant temptation to diversion and to transforming emergency taxes into permanent taxes used for purposes for which ordinary revenues should suffice.

"When the surplus has reached the proportions which it already has, with a further increase in prospect, the fair and statesmanlike thing to do is to reduce or revoke some of these taxes."

Declaring that "commonsense dictates that state and local expenditures should be decreased in the face of the huge federal tax increase contingent upon the national defense program," the Association warns that "we cannot expect to continue 'business as usual' in public affairs any more than we can in private."

The letter refers to this group's long-held contention that a necessitous step to relieve the city's difficult budget situation is a rise in the five-cent subway fare, the Association reiterated that "the only practical available method by which the burden on real estate can be reduced is by operating the rapid transit system on a self-supporting fare."

Labor in U. S. Seen Ready To Give Full Aid to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Organized labor in the United States is ready to give full support to brother trade unions in Britain, being well aware of the "incalculable harm" it would suffer if compelled to compete with totalitarian slave labor after an Axis victory, in the opinion of Thomas J. Lyons, President of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Lyons, in an address over Station WEVD under the auspices of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor last night, called for participation of all Metropolitan area unions in the aid British Labor Conference at Manhattan Center March 11.

"We know," Mr. Lyons said, "that organized labor in the United States, accustomed to decent standards, accustomed to the adjustments of labor-management problems through free trade unions, would suffer incalculable harm if we were compelled to compete in any way with the unlimited slave labor that would be at the disposal of the dictators."

Praising British labor and the British people for the sacrifices they had accepted "for the duration," he added that the free trade unions of America must come to their aid because of the "sense of brotherhood" animating the labor movement, and because of the knowledge that, if labor is to continue to enjoy freedom in the United States, it must help prevent the expansion of dictatorships.

Mr. Lyons hailed the unity achieved in the defense of America and declared that organized labor stood forth as "one of the most alert, most vigilant and most dynamic agencies through which the American people came to realize that their way of life was at stake."

The American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, according to Mr. Lyons, is collecting blankets, clothing for adults and children, medical supplies and funds for aid of British civilians.

Roosevelt: Films Aid Liberty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt asserted yesterday that "we confidently anticipate" early enactment by Congress of the lend-lease bill as an "all-important factor" in Hemispheric defense.

Speaking by radio from the White House to the 13th annual motion picture awards dinner at Hollywood, Calif., the Chief Executive declared that this Nation's problem of defense "involves the defense of all the democracies of all the Americas—and therefore in fact, it involves the future of democracy wherever it is imperiled by force or terror."

Praising the motion picture as a "national and international force," he said: "We have seen it reflect our civilization throughout the rest of the world—the aims and aspirations and ideals of a free people and of freedom."

That was the real reason, he added, why "some governments do not want our American films exhibited in their countries."

"Dictators—those who enforce the totalitarian form of government—think it is a dangerous thing," he continued, "for their unfortunate peoples, to know that in our democracy officers of the Government are the servants, never the masters of the people."

He said the Americas stood forth today as a "notable example of international solidarity in a world in which freedom and human liberty are threatened with extinction."

"In carrying on this program of advancing the spirit of inter-American solidarity and continental defense," he said, "our Government has established machinery to co-ordinate our growing commercial and cultural relations with the American Republics.

"Our Government has invited you to do your share of the job of interpreting the people of the Western Hemisphere to one another. And all of us in all the 21 American Republics are grateful that your response is so immediate and so wholehearted."

McNutt Urges Increased Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—It is time to combat rising racial and ideological prejudices in the United States with unity, not uniformity or righteous indignation, pious platitudes and cliches, according to Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

"Let us be blunt about it," Mr. McNutt declared in an address before the National Conference of Christians and Jews at Town Hall last night, a feature of Brotherhood Week. "If we cannot be honest with each other in public assemblage; if we cannot 'speak out in meeting,' then our meetings become mere mockeries.

"The National Conference of Christians and Jews is no religious mutual admiration society. We are not here to pat each other on the back. It is time for us to look each other in the eye. It is time to apply our compliments, not at the banquet table or meeting hall, but in our constant daily conduct. Prejudice is on the rise in the United States, and the antidote of good will cannot be talked into existence. What are we going to do about it?"

The traditional tolerance and freedom of the Nation is being threatened from without, and "advance agents of those forces are even now at work among us, setting group against group, seeking to create a dissension that will impair our national unity," the Federal Security Administrator asserted.

Fannie Hurst, author, pictured the forces of intolerance and hate as an "invisible invasion" by a "termite army functioning in the dark." She declared that American schools in particular must be vacuum-cleaned of subversive forces.

Other speakers were Miss Mary Donlon, Vice-President of the American Women's Association, and Dr. Hyman Alpern, Principal of Evander Childs High School.

Chileans to Vote Under Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—To insure fair elections on March 2, when the entire Chamber and half the Senate will be renewed, President Aguirre has ordered the armed forces to supervise the voting. Army, naval and air officers to the number of 34 will have charge of the voting districts. They, with the forces under their command, will prevent pressure on electors.

Señor Aguirre in this way obtained renunciation by the Rightists of their abstention pledge. They had previously refused to participate in the elections owing to lack of safeguards. They successfully impeached the Interior Minister for failing to provide safeguards in a by-election.

The Popular Front broke up on the eve of the elections and the voting campaign began with the Communists and Socialists at loggerheads. These two parties are competing for syndicate control and the worker's vote. More Leftist confusion was caused when the Radicals disagreed with the Socialists and, in an adroit move, came to an arrangement with the Communists.

Siding With Communists

The Radicals, of whom President Aguirre is one, form a middle-class party. They are now putting up a kind of electoral front with the Communists, allocating candidates on the basis of their present parliamentary strength and maneuvering to keep out of the Rightist opposition and dissident Left elements as well. This has infuriated the Socialists, who realize that when the Radicals have no chance of success these will cast their votes for the Communists. If the Leftists win, it will mean a regrouping of government supporters, though the Socialists hope for sufficient independent force to enable them to dictate to all.

The Rightists—principally Conservatives and Liberals—controlled the old Congress. They talk of a "blitzkrieg," but it is evident they have doubts as to whether they can retain their parliamentary majority. They exercised their old command for the last time by passing a bill which outlawed communism. President Aguirre refused to sign and has since returned it. He contended that, under a democratic constitution, persons and parties are free to proselytize provided they keep within the law.

No Program, Just Issues

Approximately 600,000 male citizens have voting rights, to elect 147 Deputies and 20 Senators. There has been no mention of programs on either side, the issue being reduced to Left versus Right. A popular front continues to exist, minus the Communists, but the Leftists hesitate to use the name because it is associated by the electorate with a discredited form of government.

Señor Aguirre's instructions to the armed forces, to insure a fair election, include the following:

A voter cannot be accompanied by any person within 20 yards of the polling booth. Neither Government employees nor armed individuals can approach the vicinity.

Crowds and demonstrators should be dissolved. If a disturbance is caused the culprits must be arrested and taken away, but not before they have exercised voting rights.

Bribery and collusion to be repressed. Use of flags, party colors or insignia of any kind prohibited.

The employment of military force will be at the discretion of the chairman of each voting station.

A. L. P. Dispute Enlivens Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—American Labor Party differences had communicated to the special election contest in Manhattan's Seventeenth Congressional District yesterday as the left wing forces of the party sought a court reversal of a Board of Elections decision invalidating the nominating certificate of Eugene P. Connolly, their candidate to succeed the late Representative Kenneth F. Simpson.

By a three-to-one decision, in which the dissenter was David B. Costuma, Republican Commissioner from the district, the Board upheld objections filed by the right wing element which controls the State organization and is backing the candidacy of Dean Alfange, New Deal Democrat. These charged that the District Committee meeting at which Mr. Connolly was nominated was improperly called and that 75 of the 97 Connolly votes cast were not by duly elected Labor Party committeemen.

U. S. Women Aid British Sisters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—American farm women in 36 States have contributed $1,300 to buy pressure canners and tin can hand sealers for use in British home conservation of vegetables during the coming summer.

The fund, still growing, is being accumulated by Miss Grace E. Frysinger, of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, who had had long association with British women as Vice-President of the Associated Countrywomen of the World.

British women, says Miss Frysinger, always have been enthusiastic gardeners. "They have learned through their women's institutes, similar to our home demonstration clubs to 'bottle' their fruits, as they say over there, but they have done very little home canning of vegetables. The need for salvaging every ounce of home grown food is now evident."

Although the Ministry of Conservation, as well as the U. S. Department of Agriculture advises use of pressure canners for best results in vegetable conservation, they are not manufactured in the British Isles. Therefore the British women placed an order in the United States and asked their American friends to help pay for them, Miss Frysinger sent out an appeal through state home demonstration leaders, who have in turn carried the campaign to farm women's clubs all over the country.

Stars' Atmospheres Boil Rapidly, Mount Wilson Spectrographs Show

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 27 (AP)—Dr. Walter S. Adams says he has found evidence that the atmospheres of the largest stars are boiling at a terrific pace.

The Mount Wilson Observatory Director used a Coude spectrograph, largest yet devised for stellar studies, attached to the 100-inch telescope. Exposure time for the photographs was five to six hours each.

The stars observed included Antares, estimated by George Herbig to be 285 times as large as the sun, and others ranging upward to Ras Algethi, 800 times as large as the sun.

These red objects are described as cool, as stars go, running about 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit, one half the sun's temperature. Their density is that of a partial vacuum, averaging about one ten-thousandth of the earth's atmosphere at sea level.

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Goodwill Held Path to Stronger U. S.

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 28—Building up better feeling among culture groups in the United States is one way, and an essential one of strengthening democratic unity and preserving liberty, Everett R. Clinchy, President of the National Conference of Christians and Jews told the members of the seventy-first annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators in their final morning session yesterday.

America is not a melting pot but a great symphony orchestra of nationalities, races, and cultures, he said, and is interesting precisely because of the differences which together make a various, a rich, and a colorful society.

The totalitarian way is to take away liberty by substituting hate; and the method is to pit groups against each other, he pointed out. "The whole thesis of hate, whether directed against an economic group, political party, nationality, racial strain, or religious society is devastating to liberty," Mr. Clinchy said. In this program, he maintained, anti-Semitism is the primary project, but the same crowd which instigates hatred of Jews today "tomorrow will crack down on Roman Catholics, a year from now on Protestants."

Duty of Schools

Mr. Clinchy urged the schools to realize that they have the duty of rendering people immune to hate by preparing them for a "democracy of cultures" in the New World.

Speaking on the same program, Hergart Seger, political refugee and former member of the German Reichstag, described the diplomatic representation of Germany to the United States as "the General Staff of the 'fifth column' " and "an army of invisible invasion." The German-American Bund is not, as some people think, the "fifth column," but is a recruiting agency, not as important as the diplomatic staff, in his opinion.

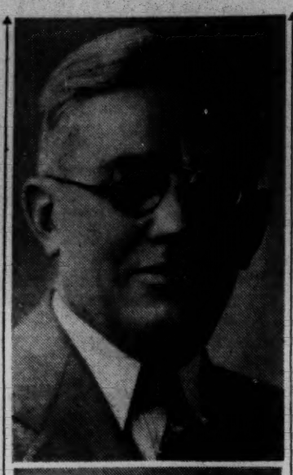
Mr. Seger claimed that of seven million first and second generation German-Americans in the United States not more than 5 per cent are Nazi, but only about 5 per cent more are actively anti-Nazi because of the Nazi policy of terrorizing German-Americans by threatening reprisals upon their relatives in Germany.

Declaring it is high time American high schools devoted their whole program to a more positive approach to American history and American life so that "every boy and girl will come to realize that what we have accomplished could be accomplished only under our Constitution of free government and the Bill of Rights," Ben G. Graham, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh, Pa., discussed building up the morale of young citizens as a contribution to defense. Mr. Graham deplored what he saw as a tendency on the part of some teachers to "debunk" American history.

Improving our relations with South America means overcoming differences in political and social idealogies as well as economic problems, John A. Sexson told one of the discussion groups. Cultural contacts must be made, a new interest in Latin America must be encouraged in the schools and colleges and better understanding brought about through the motion picture and the radio, Mr. Sexson declared.

Discussing the State adoption of textbooks, James F. Rockett, State Director of Education, Rhode Island, declared that local authorities are better qualified to choose textbooks than State authorities, and that in the final analysis it should be the person closest to the child, namely, the teacher.

The convention closed its own sessions yesterday noon, but in the afternoon became the guest of the Columbia Broadcasting System at its opening meeting of the first international conference of the Columbia School of the Air of the Americas.



John E. Wellwood

(top) Principal of Flint Central High School and new President of the Association of Secondary School Principals, allied with the American Association of School Administrators, and

Dr. Ben G. Graham

(lower) Superintendent of Schools in Pittsburgh, Pa., who urged the American Association of School Administrators to develop a more positive approach to American history and life.

Government Urged To Buy Forest Land

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The National Forest Reservation Commission has recommended that the Federal Government provide for the eventual acquisition of 23,672,222 acres of privately-owned forest land located near publicly-owned tracts.

The cost of this program to "preserve vital resources" would be $150,000,000, the Commission estimated.

"While there will be some exceptions to the general rule, realism suggests that, unless publicly acquired and managed, such forest resources as still exist will in large part be liquidated without too much regard for the consequences of liquidation to the dependent people and communities; that such forest lands as are now depleted or denuded largely will continue in that condition," the Commission said.

British Refuse Facilities For Refugee Ship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The steamship Lovcen, which was to have steamed from New York yesterday under charter of the American Rescue Ship Mission to carry Spanish refugees from France to Mexico, has been blacklisted by the British Ministry of Shipping on the grounds that the owners of the vessel had been using her to aid Italy, it was learned here today.

Malcolm S. Henderson, British Vice-Consul in New York, transmitted an explanatory message yesterday from the Ministry of Shipping to the United States Spanish Aid Committee, parent organization of the Mission, as follows:

"Lovcen owners are using their vessel to aid Italy in her unprovoked aggression against our ally, Greece, by carrying supplies to Albania. We cannot grant facilities to such persons. If another vessel, unobjectionable on such grounds, is found for your purpose, we will not withhold facilities."

Lale N. Zuber, formerly a member of the Yugoslav Parliament, is owner of the Lovcen, and was described by the British Consulate as being the owner of two other vessels also on the British blacklist, the Sirio and Josephine.

The Lovcen was chartered on Feb. 1 by the Rescue Ship Mission with a deposit of $25,000 and was to have left here yesterday for Casablanca, French Morocco, to transport 450 Spanish Loyalist refugees. Previously Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and other prominent sponsors had resigned from the Rescue Ship Mission, some accusing it of Communist domination and of having failed to raise anywhere near the sum required to finance the "rescue" undertaking.

The British Consulate announced the blacklisting of the Lovcen along with 30 other vessels on Feb. 14.

An Art Treasure for Sale

Courtesy Parker-Bernet Galleries

Portrait of 'Mrs. Fitzherbert'

A painting by Thomas Gainsborough in the J. Horace Harding Collection to be sold March 1 in New York City.

Art Collection to Be Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Among the most valuable items in the art collection of the late J. Horace Harding which is going on public sale on March 1 is "Mrs. Fitzherbert," from the brush of Thomas Gainsborough.

Other items, which have been on exhibit at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East 57th Street, where the sale is to be held, include Goya's portrait of "Victor Guye," the court page to Joseph Bonaparte in Madrid, which the Galleries claim to be the most important Goya portrait ever to appear in this country at auction; sculptures, ancient rugs of Persia and China, tapestries, and other furnishings.

The other paintings comprise an early "Madonna and Child" by Crivelli, two portraits of "Prelates at the Court of Leo X" by Del Piombo, two "Portraits of a Lady and Gentleman" by Moro, Moroni's portrait of "Giulio Gilardi," "Landscape with Cattle and Figures" by Gainsborough, the Reynolds portrait of "Lady Buchan-Hepburn," and a pastel by Russell of "Mr. and Mrs. Agar and Their Children."

Mr. Harding, who passed on in 1929, was a partner in the banking firm of Charles D. Barney & Co., chairman of the Board of the American Express Railway Co., and director of various railways and utility companies.

Washington Sideglances

'Man who came to dinner' is White House guest for two weeks, at least—Gallery shows more interest in lend-lease debate than Senators—'Battle of Bottles in Balkans.'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Favorite Guest: The "Man Who Came to Dinner," alias Alexander Woollcott, is staying at the White House for two weeks, but unlike the character in the play, he has promised to depart peacefully when the time is up.

Mrs. Roosevelt apparently isn't so sure of his behavior. While she describes Mr. Woollcott as her "favorite guest," she indicates in her column that she is being extremely careful not to irritate him lest the "imp" in "The Man Who Came to Dinner" finds his way into the White House.

Senate Entertains: It's "standing room only" in the Senate visitors' galleries these days. Though Senators appear to be tiring of the lend-lease debate spectators never do. At one point this week with long queues waiting for gallery seats, there were exactly seven Senators on the Senate floor.

Gallery sympathies—At least the vocal section of them—have been chiefly with the isolationists. In spite of repeated warnings that the galleries "will be cleared," outbursts of applause continue to punctuate the presentation of the opposition case.

Greeted most vociferously was Senator Robert A. Taft's declaration that "lending war equipment is much like lending chewing gum. We certainly do not want the same gum back."

And House, too: With the lend-lease bill out of its way the House is having another field day.

Topics chosen by Congressmen for speeches this week included: "Is a new Congressman a Congressman?" by Representative Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama.

By Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts: The text: "Boss, will you give me a job?" "Yes, I have a job for you." "Boss, what will you pay me?" "I will pay you what you are worth." "That won't do me no good, boss. I gets more than that where I is now." (In other words, "Government extravagance.")

Comings and goings: Though she will have been Secretary of Labor for eight years on March 4, Miss Frances Perkins still keeps her hat on in the office.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, accused of being on the way out of the Cabinet because he wore a "temporary" War Department admission badge, turned back his lapel at a press conference this week and prominently exhibited a "permanent" insignia.

Bottle battle: President Roosevelt was amused this week at a newspaper man's request for latest news of the "battle of bottles in the Balkans"—meaning, of course, Ambassador Earle's scrape with a Nazi in Sofia.

Florida Housekeepers Club Honored on Golden Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Tribute was paid the pioneer women of South Florida at the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Housekeepers Club of Coconut Grove, the first women's organization to be founded in this part of the State and which stands as a vital link between the early settlers along the shores of Biscayne Bay of a half century ago and the Miami of today.

Coconut Grove was the original settlement in this area, being incorporated 16 years before the City of Miami acquired its charter, and was listed in Washington as a post office as early as 1873. The City of Miami was incorporated in 1896 and by 1925 had grown to such proportions that Coconut Grove was annexed as part of Greater Miami. But it was those early Coconut Grove pioneers, who settled the quaint three-mile square edging Biscayne Bay, that gave this region its cultural impetus. They were retired Navy and Army officers, writers, lecturers and artists who, once seeing the beauties of this part of Florida, remained to forward its development. Today even, Coconut Grove is the residential section where many noted writers, artists and other professional groups reside.

"We come here today in humility and gratitude to pay tribute to the women of South Florida," said Mrs. Thurston Roberts, President of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, who came from Jacksonville to speak at the celebration.

"Today, women enjoy a happy place in the sun which they did not have a half-century ago," Mrs. Roberts continued. "This happy state of women today has not just happened. It has come as a direct gift from the women of the past who won it through tenacious struggle. We enjoy and accept so easily things today that our grandmothers, or even our mothers, hardly hoped for. They had the vision and fought for it. How many women today would be willing to go to prison for their ideals, as many did who fought for suffrage? It is due to such organizations as this Housekeepers Club, which began with six members and became a power in the community, thus in the State, and finally in the Nation, that women enjoy their freedom today. As late as 1867 Dr. Eliot, President of Harvard University, declared, 'We have no proof as yet that woman's brain is capable of accepting education.' "

The Housekeepers Club was founded Feb. 21, 1891, by six women who decided to get away from their children and household cares once each week to read and sew together to relieve the tedium and monotony of their wilderness lives.

The first president was Miss Flora McFarlane, and following in her footsteps during the years in which the club has been a power in the community have been many noted and capable women. The clubhouse, built of native rock, facing Biscayne Bay, is still the center of civic movements in this section.

4,500 'Pigmy' Trucks for Army

DETROIT, Feb. 28 (AP)—The "pigmy" truck, of which the United States Army has 4,500 now on order, reached the volume production stage on the assembly lines of the Ford Motor Company in suburban Dearborn today.

The truck, with a rated load capacity of only a quarter-ton and small enough to be "easily concealed in the field," or to be transported by large Army bombers, is unique in military service. It is designed to take the place, in many respects, of the motorcycle and has space for the normal transporting of three men, an antiaircraft gun and light field pieces.

A group of Army officers and officials of the Ford Company were on hand today to see the first of the vehicles come off an assembly line in the building the Ford Company used in World War days to produce its eagle boats for the United States Navy.

The Company made no announcement of the output volume expected, but all the conventional mass production methods, including the moving line and overhead conveyors with supplemental "feeder" lines, have been adapted to the assembling of the "pigmy" vehicles.

On the line today were approximately 30 of the little fighter units in various stages of completion. Moving off the line, they are to be sent to an undisclosed destination for the mounting of armament.

The vehicle, officially designated by the United States Army as a "reconnaissance or scout car," has an 80-inch wheelbase and 127½-inch overall length. It weighs 2,130 pounds and is equipped with a four-cylinder engine producing 45 horsepower and a top operating speed of 57 miles an hour. At the cowl it is only 38 inches high.

While it is capable of transporting several men where quick transporting of troops along highways is necessary, it is understood to be intended primarily for "open, cross-country operation" and the towing of light freight, antitank guns and light artillery.

Steel Men Hail Victory, End Strike at Bethlehem

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28 (AP)—Workers at Bethlehem Steel's plant in suburban Lackawanna ended their two-day strike by unanimously approving a government-drafted formula for settlement after they were told by a union leader at a mass meeting the agreement is "100 per cent in our favor."

Cheering employees immediately left their seats, paraded, and danced in crowded Memorial hall.

Earlier, Van A Bittner, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee Director, said the Company and Union officials had agreed to ratify a three-point program submitted by President Roosevelt's Office of Production Management to end the strike.

The strike started Feb. 26 and was marked by sporadic outbreaks of violence.

Will Return Immediately

Mr. Bittner, in charge of organizing employees in Bethlehem's mills, working on $1,500,000,000 in defense contracts, said the employees would return to work immediately.

The union had asked for a collective-bargaining election, an immediate conference to settle grievances, and reinstatement of workers who had been "indefinitely suspended" by the company. An earlier demand was for a 25 per cent wage boost.

John V. Riffe, Assistant to Mr. Bittner, told workers "we are here to celebrate the greatest victory that has ever been won in the history of the labor movement in this or any country."

Mr. Bittner said the Government did "not believe, we could close the plant, but we did." Mr. Riffe termed the settlement "100 per cent in our favor."

Bittner Cheered

The shouting employees, after voting approval of the agreement, lifted Mr. Bittner on their shoulders and carried him around the hall.

Mr. Bittner said the Union's original demand for a 25 per cent wage increase, later abandoned, would be considered when it "bargains" with the company. He added he expected a bargaining agent election would be held within 30 days.

Vehicular Tunnel at Mobile Circumvents River Obstacle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Many have been the obstacles that man has overcome through the years of his progress from the primitive to the civilized state and not the least of them have been provided by the topography of his homeland. In this instance the specific obstacle was the Mobile River, and it has now been completely circumvented with the recent opening to traffic of the Bankhead Tunnel, which connects the city of Mobile at Government Street with the Old Spanish Trail on Blakeley Island.

Not so many years ago a ferry was in use for transportation across this body of water but the cost was almost prohibitive. Later, a river boat plied across it to Fairhope, Alabama, but that was used principally for pleasure trips.

Cochrane Bridge was finally built in 1927, connecting the islands with the mainlands by means of causeways, a viaduct and a lesser lift bridge. This was a vast improvement but had been built across the narrowest part of the river which is about three miles from the business section of Mobile. People wishing to cross often have to wait some time if the drawbridge is up for the passage of ships through the channel. The new tunnel saves seven and one-half miles of driving.

Two years ago the first digging was done on the preliminary work and Mobile was on its way toward possessing the only subaqueous vehicular tunnel in the Southland. While this part of the work was going on the workmen ran into many difficulties, but in spite of delays the tunnel was finished in the record-breaking time of 26 months.

The project is the result of research work done by Wilberding and Palmer, Incorporated, Engineering and Financial Consultants, who, working with the City Commissioners of Mobile, and Senator John H. Bankhead and Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, also helped with the financial arrangements. The $4,000,000 tunnel is a Public Works Administration project.

The government issued a grant of $1,500,000 and $2,500,000 in revenue bonds was obtained through a loan negotiated with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These 4 per cent, 30-year bonds have been sold to private investors. The tunnel is self-liquidating, having as its lowest toll rates 15 cents for motorcycles and 25 cents for passenger cars, and a maximum rate of $1 for a bus having 24 seats.

The tunnel tube is composed of 2,000 feet of steel sections which were constructed in seven parts at the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company. Five of these sections are 298 feet in length, two are 255 feet in length and they are all 30 feet in diameter. Each of these circular tubes is within an octagonal one.

This engineering triumph is a thing of beauty as well as utility. Its overall length is 3,389 feet, 280 of which are contained in the open concrete ramp of the cut-and-cover approach. The roadbed is 21 feet wide with a maximum grade of 6 per cent and has been especially treated to prevent skidding. The actual tube part of the tunnel is 13½ feet high and is lined with cream and blue tile. The lighting system has been built to accommodate the eyes of the daytime driver.

The tunnel has been named for the late Senator John Hollis Bankhead, who served his native state for 33 years. He is the father of the late Speaker of the House, William B. Bankhead, and of the present Senator from Alabama, John H. Bankhead.

Defense Strike Settled

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28 (AP)—Settlement of a 10-day strike at the National Supply Company, engaged in making Diesel engines for the United States Navy, was announced by the company today.

The 225 employees will resume work Monday, a representative of the company said.

The strike had been called by the International Association of Machinists of American Federation of Labor.

The company representative said "substantial wage increases and other requests of the employees have been met."

DETROIT, Feb. 28 (AP)—Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner intervened yesterday in the fast-growing dispute between the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Ford Motor Co., threatened with a strike by the union, with an offer of the State's mediation services.

At Lansing, he instructed the Labor Mediation Board to learn immediately from the National Defense Council the extent of the company's defense orders and whether a strike would disrupt the production of war materials.

Gov. Van Wagoner said he would await replies from the union, the company, and the Defense Council before deciding whether to invoke the five-day strike notice mandatory under Michigan law or a 30-day "cooling off" period required where industries are engaged in national defense work.

International Labor Post Filled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—E. J. Phelan, at present Deputy Director of the International Labor Office, will assume directorship of the office in the capacity of Acting Director until a new director is appointed by the governing body of the I. L. O. He succeeds John G. Winant, new United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

A native of Ireland, Mr. Phelan was educated at Liverpool University where he obtained a degree in natural science, with honors. He entered the British Civil Service on leaving the University and was a member of the British delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. He was a collaborator in the formation of the I. L. O. Constitution, and was responsible to a large degree for the formation of the first I. L. O. conference in Washington in the same year. He became Assistant Director of the office in 1935 and Deputy Director in 1938.

Scouting for Labor Is Hit by Knudsen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—William S. Knudsen said yesterday that employment practices of some firms had caused unnecessary migration of labor and "other wasteful and inefficient practices which the Nation cannot afford when every effort must be bent toward full and efficient utilization of our resources."

The Director of the Office of Production Management wrote all holders of defense contracts calling attention to a previous recommendation of the Defense Commission that workers be recruited through local offices of the United States Employment Service. He said:

"Some employers have observed the Commission's recommendations; others, instead of fully utilizing the local labor supply through the medium of their local public employment office, have engaged in labor scouting and nationwide advertising, and have needlessly duplicated existing recruitment and placement facilities."

Press Wins Right To View Records

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 28 (AP)—The rights of newspapers and the public to view public records were upheld yesterday by the Alabama Supreme Court which said "the function of the press in gathering information for the public to enable public affairs to be intelligently discussed is of great importance."

The tribunal affirmed a Mobile Circuit Court decree ordering Sheriff W. H. Holcombe, Jr., to make available to the Mobile Press Register jail dockets containing information to which the officer insisted the paper was not entitled.

The Press Register contended "newspapers have a clear, legal right, if not a duty, to inform the public generally of the manner in which a sheriff performs his duty."

Court Backs NLRB Rulings

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28 (AP)—In two identical split decisions, the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled today that an employer is not exempted from negotiations with a union which is chosen the collective bargaining agent by a majority of employees, then loses that majority through "antiunion or unfair labor practices" by the company.

One decision reversed a previous ruling by three members of the Court that the Textile Workers of America would have to demonstrate that it represented a majority of the employees of the Windsor Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia before the court would affirm a National Labor Relations Board order for union recognition.

The second decision was in a Labor Board case against the New Era Die Company, Inc., of Red Lion, Pa. The 46 employees of the die company chose the International Association of Machinists as their bargaining agent. Later in a poll by the company 25 said they did not want the Union to represent them, leaving it without a majority.

The five-judge Court, in 3-2 decisions, agreed with a ruling of the Labor Board that both companies were guilty of unfair labor practices, antagonized the unions and tried to influence the workers against joining them.

The majority opinions added that employers cannot escape bargaining with a once-chosen representative which has lost its majority as a result of antiunion or unfair labor practices by employers and that if nonunion workers want to challenge the claims of an organized labor unit they must do it as provided by the Wagner Act.

Camp Area Folk Get Moving Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—Assistance in relocating and moving farm families and others living within the Camp Croft, infantry replacement center reservation, has been offered by the Farm Security Administration through Robert F. Kolb, director of the agency for South Carolina, who announced that approximately 200 farm families within the 14,000-acre practice firing ranges of the reservation are involved.

Aid by the FSA, in some cases, will take the form of "moving grants."

"At the request of the War Department," Mr. Kolb said "the Farm Security Administration recently began making a survey of all families in the area to be taken. An effort is being made to find those families who need assistance, and to help them locate suitable places elsewhere before the deadline announced by the Camp Croft officials."

After April 1, gun practice will get under way.

Danube Traffic Problems Discussed at Vienna

VIENNA (via Berlin) (AP)—Traffic problems on the Danube River were discussed Feb. 27 at the first meeting of the new Danube River Commission. The next meeting was set for June.

Meeting under the chairmanship of Germany, the Commission included representatives of Russia, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Slovakia.

Stimson Denies Report

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson volunteered a statement at his press conference Feb. 27 that "there is no truth whatever" in reports that the War Department was purchasing 1,500,000 coffins. Mr. Stimson said the reports had been spread for "ulterior purposes" and evidently to "create alarm."

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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No French Reply to Tokyo Ultimatum

TOKYO, March 1 (Saturday) (AP)—Japan's ultimatum to the French that they agree to yield to Thailand large areas of the Indo-China Provinces of Cambodia and Laos or suffer "forceful action" by Japanese armed forces expired at midnight Friday without a reply.

Authoritative sources said the Japanese Foreign Office was planning an extraordinary conference of key officials later this morning, to which Indo-China peace conference delegates would be invited for an explanation of why the French have not replied.

The nature of future Japanese action will depend upon an analysis of the French explanation, it was stated.

The Japanese Foreign Office attaches had waited up in their wooden building until midnight, although it had been apparent by mid-evening that the French were not going to meet the ultimatum deadline.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka attended a dinner honoring the Manchukuo Ambassador, but left it at 8 p. m. and went to his home to await developments.

First Test for Japan

These were signs of the seriousness with which Japan watched the outcome of this first test of her East Asian leadership since the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance alloted her a sphere of influence in "greater East Asia."

A spokesman for the Japanese Cabinet shortly before midnight declined to speculate on prospective Japanese action, saying, "that is too delicate a question."

As previously expressed by a reliable informant, Japan planned the alternative of "forceful action to win justice for Thailand" and it was understood that, in lack of French agreement, the matter would pass to the jurisdiction of the Japanese military command now in Indo-China.

The spokesman likewise had declined to speculate on whether a reply is expected later today or if, in such a case, it would be accepted. It had been reliably understood that Japan would grant a delay only if convinced that the French were not "playing for time."

An extension would be granted by the Japanese in case the French colonial administration proved that it was waiting only for Vichy's confirmation of acceptance of the Japanese plan for settlement of the frontier dispute.

Armistice in Effect

Japanese observers considered French silence at this dramatic moment as an attempt to prolong the Tokyo negotiations until expiration March 7 of the armistice in the border warfare between Indo-China and Thailand.

It was authoritatively learned that a French counter-proposal, delivered Feb. 27 by the French Ambassador, Charles Arsène Henry, offered to yield certain northern areas—parts of Laos—to Thailand but flatly refused cession of any part of Cambodia.

Koh Ishii, official spokesman of the Cabinet Information Bureau, said Japanese nationals in Indo-China had been advised to prepare to leave and reliable sources asserted the actual evacuation order had been given to 200 Japanese in Saigon.

Mr. Ishii declined to indicate what action Japan would take if the French rejected the peace terms.

"A final clear-cut answer" is expected today, he said, adding that Japan had no intention of further modifying proposals which were described as "fair to both sides."

Japanese-language newspapers published reports that Vichy already had rejected the settlement, which reliable quarters said had been pared down from original demands by Thailand for roughly 60 per cent of the Indo-Chinese Provinces of Cambodia and Laos.

The first proposals, which would have left Indo-China a mere strip along the coast, were rejected and the French in a counter offer were said to have been willing to yield 10 per cent of the original claim.

The Japanese mediators then countered with a "final compromise of 30 per cent.

Observers believed this offer has remained unchanged in the face of Indo-China's adamant stand backed by the mother government at Vichy.

Duress From Tokyo Opposed by de Gaulle

By the Associated Press

Singapore, Straits Settlements, Feb. 28

A representative of Gen. Charles de Gaulle said here today that the Free French Council would not recognize "any violation of the integrity of the French Empire or modification of French Indo-China's territorial or political sovereignty brought about by third power threats or force."

Britons Leave

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Authoritative sources, commenting on reports of departure of Britons from Saigon, said today the British Government recently advised its nationals to leave French Indo-China if no urgent business detained them.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi in Tokyo carried the report that a number of Britons left Saigon for Singapore yesterday.

Additional Mines

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Feb. 28 (AP)—British authorities announced today that eight additional square miles of the waters off Singapore would be mined beginning March 3 as a means of closing the eastern approaches to the harbor and the roads to navigation completely.

The extension will close the last gap in the minefield protecting the east coast of Malaya from the Great British naval base at Singapore to a point 60 miles to the north.

This minefield has been laid since Feb. 16. After March 3 the only approaches to Singapore will be from the southwest through Malacca Strait.

Warships in Gulf

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Feb. 28 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports here stated that Japanese naval patrols totaling 51 vessels of various classifications were in the Gulf of Siam and waters off southern Indo-China.

Frenchmen and natives alike awaited with outward calm expiration of the time within which Japan has demanded acceptance of her terms for peace between Thailand and Indo-China.

Two hundred Japanese nationals stood ready today to board a Japanese cruiser and depart for home if the French Indo-China Government failed to accept by midnight a Japanese ultimatum for settlement of the Thailand-Indo-China border dispute.

French officials watched with apparent calmness the Japanese preparations for departure and concentrated on military activities, which were stepped up 10 days ago with the movement of troops and supplies to strategic points.

It was disclosed that the Japanese ultimatum had been delivered to the Government Feb. 24.

French newspapers did not publish the Japanese evacuation notice, but commented pessimistically on the course of the Thailand peace negotiations in Tokyo.

Hundreds of Chinese were reported leaving Saigon in small ships apparently fearing the outbreak of trouble.

Several Japanese families residing at Pnompenh, in Cambodia Province, arrived in Saigon to prepare for the general withdrawal.

Britain Is Thought Better Off In Essential Foods Than Reich

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Chickens will be placed on rations in Britain April 1 because of a "serious" lack of feed supplies, the Ministry of Agriculture announced today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Great Britain can maintain present rations of essential foods, the Agriculture Department said today, even if sea warfare cuts imports to 40 per cent of average pre-war levels for fats and 30 per cent for bacon and ham and sugar.

These estimates were based upon the assumption of no startling shifts in domestic production, and discount the influence of changes in reserve stocks.

The Department's survey found Britain faring better than Germany in essential foods, but said the war had boosted prices there but not in the Reich.

Reporting on the British rationing system, the Department said that in the first war year imports of food far exceeded the levels believed necessary to maintain present rations. This was due to the Government's policy of accumulating reserve supplies and of allowing larger rations than at present.

The Department said it could make no estimate of import requirements for meats other than ham and bacon, since it cannot be assumed that domestic meat production will remain unchanged. It explained that home production of meat would be increased temporarily for some time, due to the necessity of reducing herds because of decreased feed supplies.

The report made a rough comparison between rations in Great Britain and Germany. In addition to fats, meat and sugar—which are rationed in both countries—bread, milk and cheese are rationed in Germany but not in the United Kingdom. Consumption of eggs was said to be greatly restricted in Germany, but not so in Great Britain.

The Department said food consumption in the United Kingdom well into 1940 was fully up to peacetime standards, whereas in Germany consumption of fats, meat, eggs and fruit had been more or less restricted for several years.

On the other hand, the proportion of the population that is actually buying full rations, at largely unchanged prices, is larger in Germany than in the United Kingdom, where food prices since the outbreak of the war have substantially increased.

Commenting on the British rations, the Department said the present restrictions on fats—notably animal fats — appeared "rather serious." British official quarters claim, the Department said, that present rations will not impair health.

"On the whole, present rations for the United Kingdom reflect a measurably reduced supply and consumption," the report stated.

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (AP)—German military authorities said today they were helping to solve Belgium's food shortage by permitting Belgian fishermen to fish farther out. Heretofore, fishermen have been restricted to areas under the protection of German patrol boats.

Fish Leaves Cairo For Post in Lisbon

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 28 (AP)—Bert Fish wound up eight years of service today as United States Minister to Egypt, leaving to assume his new duties as Minister to Portugal.

The Legation staff and many Egyptian and British officials saw him off at the airport.

His successor, Alexander C. Kirk, former Counselor of the United States Embassy in Rome, left the Italian capital more than a week ago and now is in Ankara, Turkey. He is expected here within a few days.

Head of Exchange Ready for Draft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—William McChesney Martin, Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange, will resign his $48,000-a-year post, effective on the date of his induction into military service, which he said today he expected before the end of May.

"I am in full sympathy with the selective service law," he declared. "Naturally, all of us who are subject to this law must expect inconveniences, but I am sure that many others have been more affected adversely than I.

"It is, of course, a matter of regret that I must leave many plans affecting the welfare of the exchange uncompleted, but I am confident that the groundwork already laid will be successfully carried through by my successor."

Mr. Martin has been president of the Exchange since June 30, 1938. Prior to that he served as Chairman of the Board and acting President from May 16, 1938.

Matanuska 'Rebel' Returns to Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 28 (AP)—The one-time prosperous "rebel" of the Government-sponsored Matanuska Colony came back today to compete against his former neighbors.

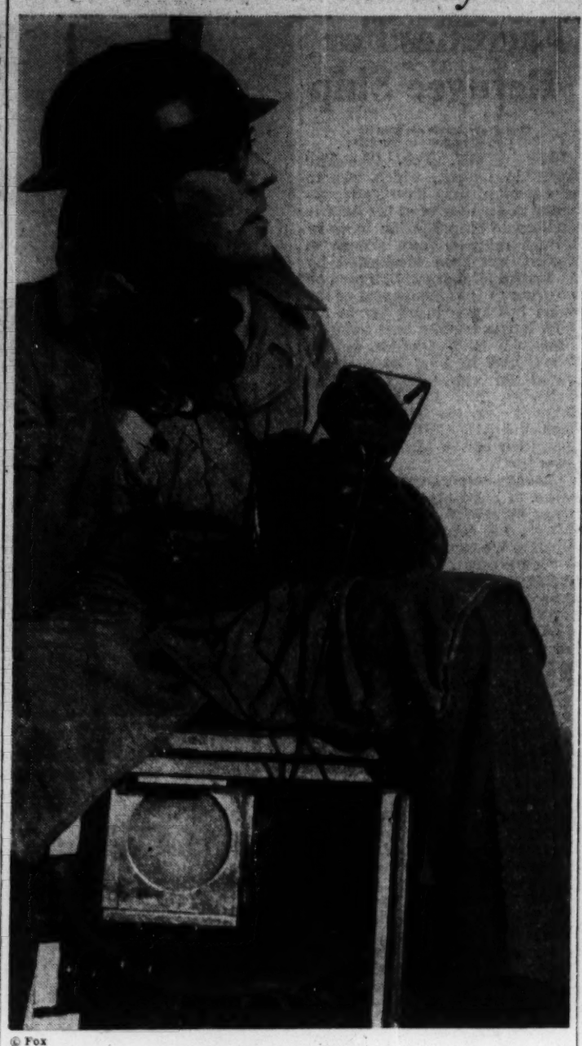
Walter Pippel said he would establish a truck farm six miles from this booming air base city. He came north by boat after leaving an Amery, Wis., farm. He went to Amery from Matanuska in 1939, after his two-year revolt against the court-supported ruling that he could sell produce only through the colony co-operative.

Mr. Pippel indicated he had the ground selected for his new venture, but did not disclose woether he would obtain it by purchase or file on a homestead. It takes some scratching to find even homestead sites in this vicinity nowadays. The War Department has put most of it into military reserves.

Last Employers' Group Signs With Dressmakers

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Signing of a fifth employers' association brought all of New York City's 85,000 organized dressmakers yesterday under contracts enabling them to insist upon efficient management.

Sentinel of the Sky



© Fox

Somewhere in England

The roof watcher in an asbestos works is equipped with a microphone through which he broadcasts to fellow workers news of the approach of enemy aircraft. A telephone keeps him in constant contact with the control room. Work can thus go on until the threat of bombing comes.

Dutch Indies Expands Defense

HEADQUARTERS OF NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ARMY, BANDOENG, Feb. 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. G. J. Berenschot, Commander-in-chief of the Netherlands East Indies Army, disclosed today a hitherto unknown military expansion program designed to establish a 3,000-mile chain of fortresses along the Equator in these rich islands.

In an interview, the general said that the rate of increase in his land forces is mainly a question of obtaining equipment for "new Army units which are being organized and commissioned as rapidly as equipment arrives."

"The manpower is available now but material is coming slowly," he said.

Figures cannot be disclosed but the commander said that an army "many times the former size" is being formed.

General Berenschot described a new defense system whereby infantry units will be stationed in outer islands to protect auxiliary naval bases there. Formerly it was believed the N. E. I. Army would make a concerted stand only in Java and Sumatra if attacked.

The new program scraps that plan, enlarging the defensibility of each larger island from Borneo to New Guinea.

"We never intended to surrender any islands however distant," General Berenschot said, "but actual defense formerly was impossible with the forces available. The new system provides adequate protection of the outer territories.

"Greater land strength there in turn will raise the efficiency of airplane and submarine forces which otherwise might be forced to withdraw."

Japan-Timor Flights

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, in a radiocast from Tokyo today disclosed that test flights were in progress for a Japanese trans-Equatorial airline between Japan and Portuguese Timor, only 400 miles north of Australia.

Domei said the four-engined flying boat "Murakumo" (Gathering Clouds), making the fourth test flight, took off today from Palau in the Japanese South Seas mandated islands on a 1,560-mile non-stop flight to Dili, capital of the Portuguese colony.

Timor, southernmost island of the Malay Archipelago, is divided, about equally, into Portuguese and Dutch colonies.

Australian-Rumanian Relations Broken Off

MELBOURNE, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Commonwealth of Australia has issued an order breaking off diplomatic relations with Rumania and declaring Rumania to be enemy territory.

The Commonwealth Government's action followed a similar order issued recently by Great Britain.

Le Havre Appeals for Food

LE HAVRE, France, Via Berlin Delayed, Feb. 21 (AP)—The City Council has directed the Mayor to appeal to Chief-of-State Pétain of the Vichy Government to take steps to relieve a "persisting and acute" food shortage.

The Council said the shortage, especially in meat and potatoes, was causing a situation which was "a menace to public order."

It said the situation was especially serious because most maritime and industrial workers were unemployed because Le Havre still was a center of war activities.

[This dispatch did not specify how the Government of unoccupied France was expected to aid Le Havre, which is in the German-occupied zone and a base of German operations against Britain.]

The Le Havre case is complicated by the special situation prevailing in France. Under a ruling of the Vichy Government, each prefecture may prohibit export of food to another prefecture. That situation already has hit Paris, and Le Havre also is feeling its effect.

The surrounding prefectures, desiring to protect their own resources, have been refusing to permit the export of food to neighboring cities which normally are entirely dependent upon them.

French Thailand Incidents

By the Associated Press

Japan and Thailand put the pressure on French Indo-China for broad concessions soon after the collapse of France last June.

Their demands became more urgent following Japan's declaration of its own Asiatic "Monroe Doctrine" and its alignment with the Rome-Berlin Axis, on Sept. 27, 1940.

Here are the highlights:

1940

Sept. 3—Japan demands bases in Indo-China.

Sept. 14—Thailand demands—and France rejects—return of former Thai territory.

Sept. 22—Hanoi agreement gives Japan right to land "limited" forces at Haiphong, establish air bases in Tonkin, and bring in 6,000 troops to man bases and maintain small garrison at Haiphong.

Sept. 25—Raid by Thai plane on Indo-China interior opens four months of border warfare.

Nov. 30—Thai forces occupy three French Indo-China districts.

1941

Jan. 23—France accepts Japanese mediation offer.

Jan. 31—Thailand-Indo-China armistice signed aboard Japanese cruiser at Saigon; Thai forces keep possession of several Cambodia and Laos areas.

Feb. 7—Tokyo peace conference opens.

Feb. 18—French opposition delays Tokyo negotiations.

Feb. 24—Japan extends armistice until noon March 7.

Feb. 27—Japanese ultimatum to French Indo-China demands acceptance of "final" peace proposals.

Alfonso Ruled Spain During Difficult Era

ROME, Feb. 28 (AP)—Former King Alfonso XIII of Spain, who passed on here today, became King at birth, being the posthumous son of King Alfonso XII. He was under the regency of his mother, Queen Maria Cristina, until the age of 16, in 1902, when he ascended the throne, which he held until driven out by the revolution in 1931.

On the opening day of his reign, an attempt against him by conspirators was averted—an experience which was to come to him seven times in all and which won for the young King universal sympathy and admiration for his courage.

In 1906 he married Princess Victoria of Battenberg, granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

Coming to the throne four years after Spain had lost its last American possessions and Guam and the Philippines in the Pacific by the war of 1898 with the United States, he found the country a prey to economic ills as a result of lost trade and in the throes of political unrest. In one stretch of six years there were 20 Cabinets, with only one budget approved by Parliament.

Alfonso opened his reign by veering toward liberalism, without, however, being able to bring order to the country, further unsettled as it was by humiliating defeats in Morocco.

Although Spain remained neutral in the World War of 1914, it failed to derive any economic benefits, and strikes and short-lived governments ensued until Primo de Rivera, Captain General of Barcelona, in a coup d'état made himself dictator.

Six years of dictatorship was followed by fresh disorders and attempted coups until April, 1931, when, the municipal elections having gone overwhelmingly in favor of the anti-monarchist parties, the King left the country, leaving Niceto Alcala Zamora as Provisional President. Alfonso, however, renounced none of his rights and declared that he would some day return to the throne.

This declaration has since proved destined not to become true, particularly after the disastrous civil war that began in 1936. On Feb. 13 of this year, he renounced the throne in favor of his third son, Don Juan, who became Prince of the Asturias.

Since he left the throne Alfonso has been living mainly in France and Italy, traveling extensively on the Continent.

Names and Titles

By the Associated Press

Almanach de Gotha, the Who's Who of royalty, lists the former King of Spain with full names and hereditary titles as follows:

Alfonso XIII, Leon-Fernando-Maria-Santiago-Isidoro-Pascual-Antonio, erstwhile King of Spain, of Castille, of Leon, of Aragon, of the two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarra, of Grenada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Mallorca, of Minorca, of Sevilla, of Sardinia, of Cordoba, of Corsica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of Algarve, of Algeria, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, of the East and West Indies, of India and of Oceania, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and Milan, Count of Habsburg, of Flanders, of the Tyrol, of Barcelona; Knight of Vizcaya and Molina, etc., his Most Catholic Majesty.

Tacoma Man Gives Citizenship Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — James W. Anderson, an attorney, gathers into classes the large alien population of the city, and teaches them the meaning of American citizenship. The dignity of such a relationship, its honor and its duties, are outlined.

In this extremely useful sort of labor Mr. Anderson has had in his classes in the past 20 years more than 2,000 aliens. He has taught them and led them on and on until the highly coveted naturalization has been obtained.

He conducts his classes at the Y. M. C. A., where a good room is furnished him.

This year he has had, so far, 87 students. He has had as many as 230 in his classes.

He emphasizes the fundamentals of the United States governmental system, and, in addition, takes pains to disillusion foreigners, who are likely to think that dollars grow on bushes in America. He tries to present the ecoonmic conditiosn here as they really are. But, of course, the main burden of his lessons, tell of the ballot, its value and other qualities.

Rembrandt Painting Sold For 20,000 Guilders

BERLIN (AP)—DNB, German news agency, in an Amsterdam dispatch Feb. 28 quoted the Amsterdam Telegraaf as reporting the sale of a Rembrandt painting to a private buyer at auction in The Hague for 20,000 guilders.

[The guilder is not quoted in the United States now but before Holland was invaded last May it was valued at 40 cents].

U. S. Airmen Missing

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Feb. 28 (AP)—Seven United States Army airmen—three officers and four enlisted men—were missing today in the crash of a bomber which fell into Panama Bay late yesterday, the fifth accident involving Air Corps craft in the Canal Zone this month.

British Quit Castelrosso; Say 'Object Accomplished'

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—British forces which had occupied the Italian Island of Castelrosso in the eastern Mediterranean Feb. 25 have been withdrawn "having accomplished their object," a joint Admiralty and War Office communiqué said today.

The island is the easternmost of the Italian Dodecanese group and has been an Italian seaplane base.

The reasons for the occupation and withdrawal were not given.

Eritrea Campaign

CAIRO, Feb. 28 (AP)—A British column has driven down the Red Sea coast in Eritrea for 200 miles and captured Kelamet, 30 miles northeast of Cheren, in an effort to take that key Italian defense point from the rear, British dispatches said.

Troops which had fought to Cubcub, some 40 miles northeast of Cheren, sent roving detachments back to the north occupy Kelamet and also Nafka, 60 miles north of Cheren, it was reported.

At neither place was resistance encountered.

The tactics indicated a rapid encirclement of Cheren, heavily fortified railway station which has been attacked from the west for weeks by British attempting to reach Asmara, Eritrean capital.

On the Somaliland front, West African Gold Coast forces have shattered an entire Italian division in fighting on the Juba River, it was reported.

The British troops were said to have captured three Italian brigadiers, two of whom won distinction fighting for the Allies in the World War.

Dispatches from the front said that at least 3,000 Italians had been captured.

Bardera, Italian headquarters on the Upper Juba River in Somaliland, was reported by air scouts to be deserted.

In the rapid 570-mile march from Kenya Colony to Mogadiscio, Somaliland Capital, a communiqué said, 200 British and Allied seamen captured and held prisoner by the Italians were released at Merca, on the coast southwest of Mogadiscio.

British Speed Ship Loading To Meet Threat of U-Boats

Continued from Page 1

the Merseyside will become employees of the Government. They will cease to be casual laborers and in return for a guaranteed wage of 82s. 6d. for a 44-hour week plus overtime they now agree to be pooled and to work where they are required. It is intended to extend the plan to the Clyde Yards later.

The role of dock chief is to be taken on by Minister of Transport Lieut.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, under whom will work regional port directors, labor superintendents, and port labor inspectors.

The timeliness of Mr. Bevin's speed-up scheme is emphasized by the widespread criticism of the shipping situation which has been growing rapidly as the time approaches when Reichsführer Hitler's threatened intensified U-boat campaign may be expected to materialize and as the floodlight is played on weaknesses of the British shipping situation.

America Needs Ships

Reports that United States maritime officials have been stressing America's shortage of merchant vessels and its urgent need for available tonnage for its own defense program, coupled with United States Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Harold R. Stark's renewed warning that United States Navy chiefs are reluctant to deplete their Navy, only intensified the realization here that Britain must rely preponderantly on its own efforts to defeat the U-boats.

As attention has been focussed here on dock delays, transport holdups, shipping repair delays, wasted hours in shipbuilding yards and a shortage of certified ship engineers, blame has tended to be directed against Minister of Shipping Ronald Cross. But Ministry of Shipping officials point out present restrictions on the powers of Mr. Cross and how authority is divided in the mammoth task of keeping up the flow of Britain's overseas trade.

The magnitude of unloading difficulties was at the same time emphasized by an official admission that Nazi air activities over the Channel area have made it desirable to use as little as possible the shipping lane which normally leads to several of Britain's busiest ports.

Added to this, the convoy system presents the problem of perhaps 40 ships necessarily docking at the same time.

Loading of cargo to supply Britain's Middle Eastern campaign also results in heavy extra strain on shipping, while Germany's marauding long-distance Condor planes have proved a new menace to convoys. But effective counter measures, with new British aircraft giving aerial protection to shipping, are expected to reduce this menace shortly.

There are other criticisms of the shipping situation, however, notably that the repair and building of both naval and merchant ships is in the hands of the Admiralty which, it is claimed, lays too much stress upon the importance of destroyers.

There is criticism, too, of shipowners who do not always cooperate. But a Shipping Ministry official told this correspondent that some press criticism is ill-founded. For instance, he said, the suggestion that shipowners were thinking of their own pockets in failing to follow Government advice to have their ships repaired in the United States yards could be largely discounted since it was pointed out that damage usually is caused near British shores necessitating a resort to British ports.

To a suggestion that an outstanding man in the shipping world should be appointed shipping controller with wide new powers, Shipping Ministry authorities replied that the present setup is preferable with a politician at the helm and with shipowners as advisers and responsible for the actual running of the merchant fleet.

As for the claim that Civil Service red tape is hindering the shipowners' search for qualified engineers, it is claimed the machinery for certifying and supplying engineers is being speeded up.

The vital need for securing the utmost efficiency in the organization of shipping was stressed further by Mr. Bevin Feb. 27, when he declared, "Transport is the key to victory."

British Casualties

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Admiralty disclosed yesterday that 140 officers and men went down with the auxiliary cruiser Jervis Bay, sunk Nov. 5, 1940, while trying to save a convoy from a German surface raider of superior fire power.

In the action, an additional 50 officers and men were killed or fatally injured.

Total British naval casualties announced since the war began are: 3,601 killed, 2,693 wounded, 6,259 missing, and 114 were taken prisoner—a total of 12,667.

Nazi Air Raids

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (AP)—Germans claimed for their Air Force today the sinking or damaging of 28 ships totaling 146,000 tons in the last two days.

To this reported aerial toll the High Command added today 22,000 tons which its communiqué said recently had been sunk by a submarine. The total of 28 sunk or damaged by bombs was given by informed sources in consolidating official reports.

The communiqué credited the three-man crew of one combat plane with having destroyed 240,000 tons of British shipping space up to Feb. 27.

A special announcement by the High Command on Feb. 27 said nine vessels had been sunk and seven damaged in an aerial attack on a convoy far out in the Atlantic.

To this the Germans added the claim that 12 more merchant ships had been attacked by Nazi bombers off the English Coast.

From scattered reports, the Germans compiled the following list of ships said to have been damaged in the latest phase of the stepped-up offensive against Britain's supply lanes.

Five vessels of 10,000, 4,500, 4,000, 2,000, and 3,000 tons each, attacked at undesignated places; a 1,000-ton ship off Montrose; a 4,000-tonner east of Ipswich; a 3,000-tonner from a convoy near Harwich; two 2,000-tonners near Southend-on-Sea, and two others of 5,000 and 4,000 tons respectively.

The Germans also announced that a submarine had returned home from a cruise and announced the sinking of 23,000 tons of enemy shipping.

French Ship Seized

VICHY, France, Feb. 28 (AP)—French officials announced today the British had intercepted the 3,349-ton freighter Rose Schiaffino, the sixth French vessel seized by the British sea blockade in three days.

The Rose Schiaffino was halted in the Mediterranean enroute to Algiers and taken to Gibraltar.

The announcement confirmed the sinking of the 3,181-ton French freighter Guilvenic in the Bay of Biscay on Feb. 19. Previous reports said the tanker was torpedoed by a British submarine.

Earlier the Government announced the 3,485-ton French freighter Fort Richepanse had been halted by British warships while enroute to Casablanca and Marseille from the West Indies with a cargo of bananas.

Norse Whaler Held

OSLO, Norway, via Berlin, Feb. 28 (AP)—Press dispatches said today that Norway's largest whaling ship, the 24,000-ton Kosmos, which had been reported in the British service, had been seized at sea by the Germans and taken to a French port.

The crew of 79 was said to have been interned and the vessel placed in the German merchant service.

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High Cost of War in Europe

By Otto Zausmer
Economist and Lecturer on Foreign Affairs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most European nations are spending from one-third to one-half and even more of their income for war. Even those not actually fighting devote some 30 to 40 cents out of every dollar for preparation for war and defense.

Compared with these figures, the huge funds Uncle Sam has been devoting to rearmament seem relatively small, although they are about equal to what was spent on war preparation by all the nations of the world together three years ago.

At the moment Great Britain is spending about £10,000,000 a day, some eight millions of which go to the fighting forces. That amounts to about £4,000,000,000 a year, which is slightly over 50 per cent of the British national income.

It is not easy to realize what these astronomical figures mean except by comparison.

In the World War, when spending reached its peak, Great Britain raised £2,636,000,000 for the war effort in 1917-18. In 1941, British financial experts believe, England will have to import three times as much as in 1940, when her national debt was increasing at a rate of about £50,000,000 a week.

Canada has in the first year of this war spent about as much as she raised for all four years of the World War. Approximately one fifth of the Nation's $4,000,000,000 national income is earmarked as war expenditure.

Daily Costs Tremendous

The same percentage is being spent in Australia. The new budget introduced recently in Canberra calls for £143,000,000 for war purposes and £43,000,000 for the expeditionary force that went overseas. That brings the war expenditure to a total of £186,000,000.

The actual daily expenditures for warfare for Germany have been estimated at 100 million marks ($40,000,000; for England at £10,000,000; for France at 600,000,000 francs ($13,000,000). That does not take into account the costs of the war for smaller nations who were conquered within a few weeks, nor does it include the losses and costs of preventive rearmament for the so-called neutrals. To get information on these figures would be still more difficult. They would add up to considerable amounts because of the large number of smaller States in Europe.

France has to pay 400,000,000 francs ($8,000,000) every day for the maintenance of the Nazi Army that occupies the country and wages war against England from French soil.

Astronomical figures like these do not mean much to the average man, but they may be brought into relation with other figures.

These 400,000,000 francs take care of the maintenance of the Nazy Army only. France has to pay in addition for the up-keep of two million French prisoners still in the Reich and working there for the benefit of the Nazi Government. They work in and for Germany, but they have to be suppofted by their fellow-countrymen in France.

The funds that have to be raised for them have not been disclosed, neither have the reparations been fixed that France will have to pay. The decision will be made by the peace conference the terms of which are being worked out at Wiesbaden.

That goes to show that the 400,000,000 francs or 20,000,000 Reichsmarks France has to pay every day for the Nazi Army are but a small portion of the full burden it will have to carry on orders from Berlin and Rome. But even these 20,000,000 marks a day add up to 7,300,000,000 marks annually.

Reparations Compared

Compare this with the reparation payments Germany had to make under the Treaty of Versailles. These reparations were called ruinous for the Reich; they have been an inexhaustible well of complaint and propaganda for the Nazis against the democracies. Figures of these payments differ from 8,000,000,000 marks to 17,000,000,000 marks.

But according to semi-official German figures the values of the payments and the deliveries made by the republic under the Dawes and Young plans, the German-American debt agreement, and the German-Belgian mark agreement made between Aug. 31, 1924 and June 30, 1931—time of the Hoover Moratorium—amounted to 10,096,000,000 marks.

In other words, Germany paid during all these years after the World War, and to all its former enemies, some 10,000,000,000 marks, of which France received 3,700,000,000 marks.

France now has to pay 7,300,000,000 marks in one year and that is but a part of the total the Nazis will exact from their victim. Moreover, Italy will present her claims too.

Moreover, the 3,700,000,000 marks which France received from Germany in the seven years referred to, were paid by a nation of 60,000,000 people, while the 7,300,000,000 marks she has to pay now to Germany within one year have to be paid by a country of less than half as many inhabitants.

The future will show how a defeated, crippled France, cut off from her colonies, is going to raise these enormous funds. What is known so far is that the sum the Nazis are receiving day by day for their army only, amounts to 66 per cent of what the French Republic had daily spent on the war before the collapse.

These figures give some indication of what the war is costing the nations of the world.

World War Figures

Of the belligerents in the Far East, Japan has been spending 20,000,000 yen ($4,000,000), China about $500,000 daily.

During the World War $186,000,000,000 were spent on actual warfare and $400,000,000,000 were necessary for the repair of destruction caused by the war. That means about one third of the costs for fighting and two thirds for repair.

This year another war came to a close and reconstruction has already started. The Russo-Finnish war cost Finland 15 billion Finnmarks for the fighting and 40 to 50 billions for restoration which will take 8 or 10 years. There are no figures available as to the Russian expenditures, but it is safe to assume that during the 14 weeks of war the Soviets have spent more than the Finns, and that would bring the total to about 35 billion Finnmarks for the fighting and 40 to 50 billions for reconstruction, or about the same relation as in the World War.

Long before the first Nazi soldier crossed the Polish border one year ago, experts warned that this war will be far more costly than the last. Today a modern battleship costs two to three times as much as in the World War. To equip a division costs twice as much as in 1914. Modern bombers are incomparably more expensive than the more or less primitive planes of 25 years ago. Finally, destruction is far heavier than it was a generation ago.

According to official Nazi reports, for example, it will take another six months to clear up the debris of Rotterdam and 15 years to build 26,000 buildings that were destroyed. According to an official report of the Nazi-controlled Vichy Government, goods and raw materials for one billion francs have been confiscated by the Germans in but one French city (Lyons). There is every indication that the bill for this war will by far surpass the fantastic bill of the World War.

At least twice the enormous funds spent for destruction will have to be provided for reconstruction.

Board to Check Canada's War Bills

By Canadian Press
Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 28

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King yesterday gave notice for the setting up of a Parliamentary committee to investigate war expenditures, following a closed conference Monday with Conservative and other leaders.

The terms of reference in the notice of motion are interpreted as confining the Committee's inquiries to future expenditures.

Britain Warns Bulgarians Of Attack If Break Comes

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 28 (AP)—George W. Rendel, the British Minister to Bulgaria, asserted yesterday that "the forerunners" of a German invasion of Bulgaria already are in the country "by hundreds—no, I should say thousands."

In an interview he raised the possibility of an imminent break in British-Bulgarian relations followed by British bombing of both Bulgaria and Rumania, and declared:

"In one day, 350 Germans crossed from Northern to Southern Dobruja. (Northern Dobruja is in Rumania, where the Nazi troops stand at an estimated 600,000; Southern Dobruja is now a part of Bulgaria.)

"Today on the street I passed a group of 30 young men of military age talking in German. What do you suppose they are here for?"

Laughs at Bulgar Claims

Laughing at the Bulgarian contention that the privileges now being accorded the Germans would have been granted to Britain, had they been requested, Mr. Rendel remarked:

"It would have been futile for us to have tried to pass even 20 civilians across the frontier."

Referring to Britain's long delay in breaking off relations with Rumania, he added:

The Rumanian experiment will not be repeated here."

Sitting in a circle of 13 British and American journalists, the Minister suggested that under certain circumstances Royal Air Force planes might attack in both Bulgaria and Rumania, even if no regular Nazi troops cross the Danube.

Three Major Issues

Intimating that an order taking him home would be tantamount to the beginning of war, he outlined these three conditions under which he would recommend such an order:

1. If German uniformed troops crossed the Danube in such numbers as to constitute an invasion.
2. If the Nazis get control of the country without troops.
3. Unsatisfactory development of such an incident as that involving the still unexplained disappearance of Wodin Grenovitch, a British passport officer.

In this latter connection Mr. Rendel stated for the first time that two attempts had been made to steal British documents. Aside from the already reported theft of code books from the consulate safe in Sofia Saturday night, he said, an unsuccessful attempt had been made to filch valuable papers from the consulate at the Black Sea port of Burgas.

Despite a protest to the Bulgarian Government over the Grenovitch incident, he added, the British had been given no satisfaction save the Bulgarian action in sending a police inspector to investigate.

The case, the Minister went on, was more serious than the arrest and beating of British oilmen in Rumania reported shortly before London broke off with Bucharest.

Threat of War

He announced if diplomatic relations are broken "it is very probable that Britain will declare war on Bulgaria before hostile acts are committed."

"But," he added, "we would regard ourselves free to attack the Germans on Bulgarian soil without any formal declaration."

Mr. Rendel said his diplomatic mission "does not propose to remain in Bulgaria in a humiliating position or to play into German hands."

"If relations are broken," he went on, "it will be the first step toward carrying Bulgaria into the war."

"If we (the British) leave here, Bulgaria will have to face the consequences of being a theater of war. Adequate causes for breaking relations almost exist already."

Envoy Protests

During the day the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Grenovitch, a British passport officer, had brought a British-Bulgarian diplomatic rupture all the closer. Mr. Rendel protested the incident to Premier Bogdan Philoff after some of Mr. Grenovitch's associates said they had "good reason to believe" that he had been taken off a train en route from Sofia to Istanbul at the instance of the Germans.

Legation officials suggested that there was a connection between Mr. Grenovitch's disappearance and the looting of the passport central office last Saturday night. The official was born in Russia but is a British citizen.

At the press conference, Mr. Rendel said:

"The principle of attacking occupied countries already has been established in Western Europe and I think the same procedure would be followed here."

The Minister explained that Rumania had not as yet been bombed "because we want to make it easier for Bulgaria to remain neutral." He implied, though, that bombing attacks upon the Rumanian oil fields and communication lines would quickly follow any break in British-Bulgarian relations.

Bulgaria, he said, has "met Germany more than half way," adding:

"Many Germans are here in key positions.

"Technicians have crossed the Danube to supervise bridge moorings. Extra telephone wires have been strung across the country. Villas already have been requisitioned for the German General Staff.

"The Bulgarian Army has been virtually mobilized, but it is not facing the Germany Army on the Danube.

"The Bulgarian press is an enemy of Britain and completely in German hands.

"The police are very largely under German control. The Army also is largely in German hands, at least at the top.

"The schools have been closed for the use of troops. Motor trucks have been requisitioned as well as livestock and even peasant carts."

Italo-Yugoslav Parley

ROME, Feb. 28 (AP)—An authoritative source announced today that Italian-Yugoslav trade negotiations of the "greatest importance" would begin March 3.

A trade commission of the two countries is slated to meet then, he said, to deal with "problems of the greatest importance since the economies of the two countries are complementary."

In the past Italy has imported livestock and some raw materials from Yugoslavia in exchange for textiles and certain manufactured goods.

Accord at Ankara

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 28 (AP)—Britain and Turkey reached "full agreement on all points" yesterday concerning the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean, a British spokesman announced, and observers expected a discussion of the relations of Turkey and Soviet Russia to follow.

Even while British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Turkish leaders wound up their conferences, Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia, was on his way here from Moscow. He will arrive in Ankara tomorrow.

Soviet Russia was reported to have done an about-face and raised strong objections to a German thrust through Bulgaria to Greece, leading to a speed-up of military preparations by Yugoslavia, the country which might offer a second-choice pathway to the Nazis.

U. S.-Canada Board In Defense Meeting

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28 (AP)—The Canadian-American Permanent Defense Board met in closed session yesterday for what one member said was "purely a business meeting."

A spokesman for Mayor La Guardia of New York, Chairman of the American Section of the Board, said the Mayor would hold a press conference today after the meeting ended.

Attending were Capt. Harry W. Hill, Commander Forest P. Sherman, Secretary John D. Hickerson, Col. C. L. Bissell and Maj. C. K. Gailey of the American section and Col. O. M. Bigger, Chairman, Air Commander A. L. Cuffe, Col. R. B. Gibson, Dr. Hugh L. Kennleyside and Commander H. E. Reed of the Canadian section.

These Belgians Fight On With Britain

Wide World

Belgian Forces in Training in Canada

With Belgian circles in London reporting the arrival of the first contingent of Belgian Colonial troops in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan several days ago to join Britain's forces there, interest is again centered on Belgium's military training program in Canada. The picture shows a sergeant outlining the training program for recruits as they arrive at the Belgian training camp at Cornwall, Canada. After preliminary training in Canada the Belgian forces will go to England for final training before taking their places along with the regular British troops. Inset: Maj. Ganshof van der Meersch, who is commander of the Belgian training camp at Cornwall.

Housing Raises Defense Problem in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 28—Canada faces the greatest bottleneck of its war effort in the provision of housing for the workers of new war industries. About 200,000 more workers will be needed in new war industries this year. For a large proportion of them, perhaps 50,000, no homes are at present available and no apparent housing plan as yet.

Officials here are making every effort to find means of accommodating thousands of families in little towns where huge war factories have sprung up during the last year. In some towns of a few thousands inhabitants, with every available house occupied, it will be necessary to find homes for several thousand workers and their dependents when the new factories open. Where new industries are in or near large cities, the problem will not be acute, but in the smaller communities a grave situation is developing.

Temporary Plans

It may be necessar in places to use summer homes, insulating them against the Canadian winter. Old warehouses, factory buildings and even abandoned barns may be rebuilt as temporary barracks for war workers.

Up to now the Government has announced plans for building only 250 homes, as an experiment, to house war factory workers. These have cost about $4,000 a unit. Thus the cost of housing all those who will need homes is seen to be enormous for a country of Canada's resources. If 50,000 workers are to be housed, as seems probable, the total cost could run to something like $200,000,000. This is almost half the normal peace-time budget of the National Government. Such an item is not included in the Government's present budget, so far as Parliament knows.

Much of the money put into wartime housing now will not be recovered, except in places where a war industry can be turned into peace-time production.

No Building Boom

Back of the present problem is the unexpected failure of home building in Canada to rise rapidly with the war boom. Construction of homes in 1940 was just about equal to the figure of 1939, despite a large gain in industrial activity and national income. The result is that Canada went into the war without any surplus housing, and today less than 1 per cent of the available homes of the nation are vacant.

In many cities housing already is growing short. In Ottawa, flooded with new clerical workers, it is almost impossible to obtain a house and difficult often to get a room. This war time flow of population from one part of the country to the other must be leaving many homes vacant in some centers, but this is no help to the communities which must shortly accommodate the new war industries. These industries have to be placed not to suit the convenience of workers, but close to power and transportation facilities. They are scattered all over Canada and often in small towns where electrical power is handy.

The Government recognizes that it will have to move fast, with a comprehensive housing plan, if it is to break the threatened bottleneck. Not only is the comfort of workers involved, but actual production in some war factories may be slowed down if homes are not found for the men who must operate the machines.

Canada Restrictions Defended

OTTAWA, Feb. 28 (AP)—Secret action against subversive elements is necessary in wartime, Minister of Justice Ernest Lapointe told Parliament yesterday, and Canadians must reconcile themselves to restricted civil liberties.

Restrictions applied under the Defense of Canada regulations, however, "are temporary and will disappear when conditions are again normal," he said.

His statement was in reply to criticisms voiced by M. J. Coldwell, House leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

Mr. Coldwell complained that "all power is vested in the Minister of Justice, his police and his legal advisers," and alleged that police action was based on the theory that Communists are more dangerous than Fascists or Nazis.

He said he had "nothing but contempt" for the Communist attitude in this war, but believed that "every accused person, organization and newspaper ought to have the right to a proper hearing before an impartial and competent tribunal."

As an example of what he called subversive influence in newspaper editorials he cited an editorial which appeared in the Ottawa Citizen some weeks ago, interpreted by some readers as inciting soldiers to use their guns to solve postwar problems at home.

Mr. Lapointe retorted that the editorial had not passed unnoticed and that the citizen "would have to answer in the courts" for it.

War Deprives Japan of Much Of Own Vancouver Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Although Japanese have shipped from their own timber lands in British Columbia more than 40,000,000 board feet of lumber to Japan in the form of logs during the past two years, few shipments are likely to be made in future, according to exporters here.

Japanese still hold about 500,000,000 feet of standing timber at the north end of Vancouver Island—mostly cedar, hemlock, and balsam. Most of the logs exported have been of the latter two species because they are required for pulp manufacture in the Orient.

Difficulty in getting ships and funds in Japan has discouraged the Japanese from making future export commitments, and it is expected that they will try to liquidate their timber holdings in the domestic market.

Vancouver Island business interests have been protesting against recent exports of logs to Japan, claiming that they will be used in war industries that will ultimately harass the British Empire in the Far East.

Canada has already imposed an embargo on export of copper, nickel, and other metals, and Douglas fir logs.

Meanwhile British Columbia lumber exporters are seeking to avoid congestion in making shipments to the United Kingdom by diverting a large proportion of their traffic to the Atlantic seaboard states for loading on deep sea vessels.

This is a further development in the overland movement of lumber from the Pacific coast for reshipment to the British Isles.

Under normal conditions all the lumber from British Columbia sent to the United Kingdom, amounting last year to nearly 1,000,000,000 board feet, is shipped by the all-water route through the Panama Canal.

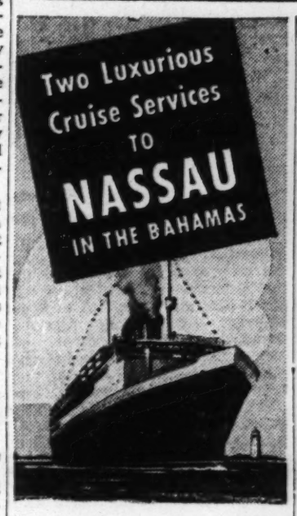
Shortage of ships has made it impossible to maintain the volume of Canal trade, and the costlier but far quicker means of routing the lumber by rail to the Atlantic coast was adopted last spring.

Ever since then a large proportion of the export lumber has moved from Vancouver to Montreal in summer and to Halifax in winter when the St. Lawrence River is blocked with ice. The unusually heavy flow of lumber to Halifax has caused some congestion there, with the result that some of the lumber is being diverted to Boston and other United States ports.

Hinchingbrooke Elected

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Conservative Viscount Hinchingbrooke has been elected to Parliament for South Dorset in an unopposed election. He has replaced the former Viscount Cranborne, Dominions Secretary, who has become Baron Cecil in his own right.

Travel



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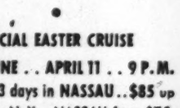

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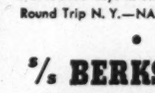

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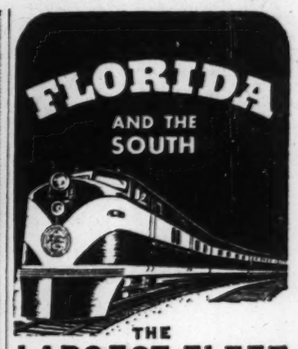

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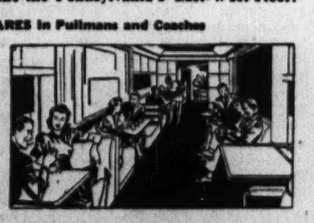

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Today's Woman

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Ann Files Brings Cheer and Practical Help To Indians and Eskimos in Alaska

By Ta-De-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At Tanana, in that part of Alaska where time is reckoned by the rising and setting of the sun, where modern cooking methods are not in vogue, Ann Files, a New England girl, is living with her parson husband, bringing cheer and practical help to a group of Indians and Eskimos. This primitive village is in the very heart of a country where rivers are highways, and Tanana's main street is the Yukon, along which watery thoroughfare Mr. Files's parish duties take him a hundred miles or more.

When the Indians learned that Wilfred Files was about to bring his bride among them, they gave him a log cabin at Minto. But as Minto was not the place where he wished to live and the cabin was far from being a suitable dwelling, he leveled it, transported the logs by steamboat to Tanana, and built their present home himself. Small and compact, since heating is a problem to be reckoned with in the far north, the house has a cellar, bedroom, closed-in porch, living room, and kitchen.

Their Latchstring Is Out

The latchstring of this attractive home is out for any Indian or Eskimo. Three miles away is a village with a trading post and 200 Indians. But Indians come to Tanana from as far away as 60 miles, sure of finding "welcome" written on the doormat of the Files log-cabin home. However, there is a tacit understanding that the Fileses are not to be disturbed at mealtimes, or when there is serious work to be done. But when there is a lamp in the window, or at other hours during the daytime, they are privileged to enter and enjoy the games and social activities of many sorts which are available there.

Although mail arrives by plane once a month, supplies come only once a year on the last steamer before the freeze-up. But the processed eggs that arrive in September can be used for cooking in May, if there are any left, and the fifty-pound lots of butter in brine will keep down cellar until eaten. Canned corn beef and sausage find a place on the Fileses' menu, while rain in the summer and river-ice in winter provide them with drinking water.

Refrigeration Is Free!

The climate compensates for any lack of city refrigeration; outdoors, high beyond the reach of dogs, is an ice-chest that needs no defrosting. Ann Files bakes at one time plenty of cakes, bread, cookies, freezes them, and stores them in that ice-chest on stilts. Then when she wants a loaf of bread, for example, she takes it out the night before, thaws it, and next morning, when she heats it, it is as fresh as a newly baked loaf of bread. Meats are treated the same way.

Though there are no cows or goats, the short summer is kind to their truck garden, and Ann Files is proud of raising vegetables to help vary their winter diet. Up to now the Fileses have not been able to persuade the Indians to turn to agriculture, nor do the Indians take kindly to canned food.

Ann Files is a constant visitor in Indian homes. Once a week any Indians who wish may come to the Files home to sew and do carpentry work. They do a little bead work and carving, but making snowshoes, sleds, tools and baby-baskets is a necessity. Give an Indian woman a blanket and some string and baby soon has a hammock, while the men make canoes, today using canvas instead of birch bark.

Ann Files was a busy field worker among Indians before her marriage, but her days are no less full now. Although she is no longer a scheduled worker, as the wife of the "parson" her duties may range from pulling a tooth to welcoming a new baby into the world. And when Wilfred Files goes a-journeying with his flock, Ann takes over the Sunday service in the church.

Wilfred Files is decidedly not a minister who sits aloof in his study. When his parishioners camp out by the river during the fishing season, he goes with them, lives in their tents and shares their bill-of-fare, which is dried fish one day and ditto the next. But as Ann Files says, "Wilfred has an easy-going disposition and fortunately likes dried fish." In the summer he follows his flock by boat; in the winter, by dog team.

Helps the Indians

When Wilfred Files is nome, his assistance is of the practical as well as the uplifting sort. For instance, he often helps the Indians empty their fish wheels, a task which must be performed twice daily. One woman whose husband was away looked up very much surprised the first time Mr. Files appeared to help her take out her salmon. Three hundred fish are an average day's catch. The silver salmon are set aside for the dogs; the king salmon the Indians keep for themselves.

Ann Files tells a story about Sam Joseph, an old Indian, that illustrates how her husband manages his parishioners. Sam Joseph, who had had to remain behind when the other men set off on a fishing trip, was seen one day coming up from this same woman's fish wheel. Mr. Files was not at all surprised to find, upon investigation, that the fish wheel was empty. When he went to it in the afternoon, however, there were plenty of salmon in it. He selected the largest one and gave it to Sam Joseph. The latter came to the parsonage the next morning and asked, very contritely, if there was any work he could do—and he spent the day cutting grass. Needless to say, no more fish were taken from the wheel.

There are serious problems even in primitive Tanana. For example, the one trader's store has two prices, one for the whites and a much higher one for Indians. Although the practice is forbidden, the trader prefers to give Indians liquor in exchange for their wares. As it seems difficult for the Indians to say "no," they sometimes beg Mr. Files to ask the trader not to give them any liquor. But since there is more profit for the trader in such a transaction, not much headway has been made in remedying this situation. Then, too, when the food supply is low and it is cold, Indians like to be arrested and sent to jail, where they have nothing to do all day long, and where they are warm and well fed.

The Fileses definitely assert that they are not trying to transform the Indian into a white man. Rather they are training Indian leaders to help their race face the future. At Tanana already there are embryo Indian teachers and field workers. Once the liquor question is settled, the Fileses are confident their Indians and Eskimos will become useful citizens, with native leaders capable of managing their people's own affairs.

At Tanana, Alaska, Ann Files keeps house for her parson husband in this log-cabin home, which he built himself. Their latchstring is always out for Indians and Eskimos from near and far.

Beatrice Shipley Foresees Jobs in Gemology

New Work Horizons for Women—6

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the wife of a gem expert entertains her husband's friends, she may open the front door on the Gaekwar of Baroda, whose family fortune is reputed at seventy-five millions in precious stones, including a carpet of pearls. The Gaekwar does not arrive riding on the carpet, of course. But even if he did, Beatrice Shipley would be unperturbed! As the wife of Robert M. Shipley, director of the American Gem Society, she flashes along every facet of his professional life. She even met her husband very appropriately and artistically at the Louvre in Paris.

"We were both so tall," she explains, "that we stepped back together on the fringe of the crowd so that the others might see the paintings. Then the group-lecturer, who was a good friend of mine, introduced me to this fellow art enthusiast, and I found that he had come to Europe to study gems. That was ten years ago. I too became an interested student of gems, but I studied them from the historical and romantic side. The superstitions regarding gems are amusing and fascinating, and you soon come to realize that gems have personality."

She returned to her home in Los Angeles and Mr. Shipley followed within the year. They were married and later established the Gemological Institute of America. This Institute has recently opened an Eastern Branch in Boston. Among more than one thousand students, eight or ten women have recently enrolled in the Institute's mail courses, and Mrs. Shipley finds this indicative of a new feminine interest in the jewelry trades.

Designing for Precious Stones

"Of course," she says, "one of these students is the wife of a Hollywood director and the course is, with her, purely cultural. But two other young women are studying gems because they want to design fine jewelry. Women are branching out from the old hammered-silver school; they are beginning to design for diamonds and other precious stones. Still another student is married, has four children, and will eventually inherit a large jewelry store in Albany, New York. She is studying in order to qualify for the title of Registered Jeweler.

"The next step above Registered Jeweler, is Certified Gemologist. It takes virtually as long to obtain this degree as it does to win the privilege of pleading at the Bar! But there are already three of four women Certified Gemologists in our country, and the day may dawn when we'll even have women diamond-cutters here as they have had for years in Holland and Belgium. The Institute, however, lays stress on training the eye to grade gems —that is, to judge their color, sight flaws, recognize proper proportions in cutting, and to know the various shapes and cuts such as the round brilliant, the marquise, and the emerald-cut."

Jewels, of course, are the basic commodity of the jewelry trade; and the jewel-importers and wholesalers make up the broad base of this whole industry. There are already a few feminine pioneers among those present! Mrs. Ritz-Waller, another Californian, is the wholesaler known as the Queen of Aquamarines; and Olga Tritt of New York is listed by the telephone company as a diamond expert. Mme. Tritt, who also runs a beautiful little retail shop in Madison Avenue, was one of the few women who used to go to Antwerp every year to buy diamonds. Marie Zimmerman designs the most exquisite jewelry at her studio on East Thirty-seventh Street. Miss Zimmerman uses gems as a painter uses pigments and the results are breathtakingly beautiful.

Jewel Buyers for Big Concerns

Women are also the behind-scenes jewel buyers for some of the big manufacturing concerns. "Julie," for instance, is no joke to the diamond salesmen who call on one of the exclusive 57th Street jewelers in New York. Julie puts that little black glass in her eye and tells you to within a dollar and a quarter how much you should get for your stone. And her price is her price. She sets it and pays it!

Another field which women are plowing is that of jewelry design. And this doesn't mean the cricket and grasshopper stuff that goes on your coat lapel. Sketches for that sort of thing are usually done on a free-lance basis and peddled around at not too great a profit. But the girl who is good enough to get on the designing staff of a jewelry store ranks as a creative artist and is paid as such. Isabelle Joyce, young American designer of precious jewelry for one of the best stores in Chicago, is in this class.

But the widest opportunity seems to lie in retail selling. For one reason: there are so many retail jewelry stores that need a woman around! Jewelry today is all tied up with fashion. Very often the stressing of some fashion point—such as the number of ways in which a pair of diamond clips may be worn—will help to close an important sale. Women are also useful for bringing in new feminine customers, writing personal notes, choosing and wrapping gifts ordered by phone, taking out stock to display in fashion shows, and even helping to trim the windows.

Of course, getting a job in any jewelry store will be harder work than what you'll do for pay after you once get in! And this is where carefully prepared courses in gems and jewelry can be of the greatest help. Many department stores are now installing precious-jewelry departments, and big-city jewelers have suburban and resort shops where women sometimes sell and sometimes even run things completely. It must also be added for your encouragement that most publicizing, fashion reporting and advertising of jewelry is done by women. Mrs. Shipley, for instance, is author of a series of pamphlets on The Birthstones and of a booklet on Costume Accents and Harmonies. She and several women jewelers lecture on gems, and Mrs. Shipley's radio talks seem to fascinate radio fans.

When it comes to getting started, make very sure, first, that you really love jewels. Do you like them better than furs, flowers, or chocolate cake, for instance? This seemingly foolish question is asked in all seriousness, because a love for jewelry should burn within you like the bonfire in the Koh-in-noor diamond! Begin at once, then, to read all you can of the lore of precious stones. Meet the leading jeweler in your town and ask him to suggest textbooks on gemology for you. Of course, if you can enroll at a qualified school, so much the better. But keep your contacts with the leading jewelry store; because that's where you will want to work eventually.

Watch Each Process

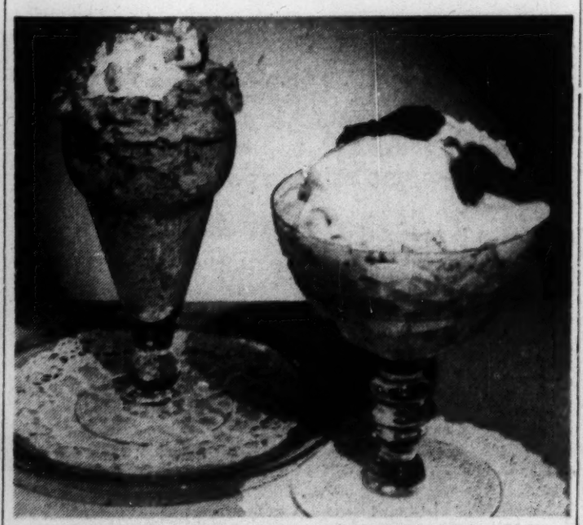
Introduce a friend or relative who will commission the remaking of some old pendants and bar-pins into a stunning modern piece. Watch each step of the work, from the sketching of the proposed new designs, through the making of the wax model and the gold mounting, to the actual setting of the stones. If the jeweler has this work done in his own shop, or at least in your city, ask him to let you visit the workbench.

Continue to take customers to the store with a view to getting some kind of a job there—if it's no more than writing up orders at the repair desk. Then talk to the manufacturers' salesmen as they come in; and with the first money you save, arrange a visit to a big manufacturing jewelry house in some near-by town. You'll see designers at work there. Visit all the other good jewelry stores to see what they are showing, and wherever you go, to theaters and restaurants, study jewelry as other girls study hats and shoes and hair-dos.

Meanwhile, continue your study and reading. If you plan to design, this study will have to encompass books on history, period fashions, evolution of design—and much sketching and rendering with water color and metallic paints; which, you may think, sounds like a lot of work. But you'll be earning something soon after you begin your campaign in earnest. While in Europe, in the old days, a young jewelry apprentice was obliged to serve his master, to live in his house, and eat frugal bread for ten or fifteen years before beginning to earn.

D. D.

Sixth of twelve Tuesday and Friday articles.



Two delectable desserts the family will like. Left—Prune Mallow Parfait. Right—Strawberry Mousse.

Try These Delicious Desserts

You can ring a change on the dessert menu with one of these two delicious desserts. They are easy to make and attractive to look at, too.

Prune Mallow Parfait

¼ cup cold water
1 tablespoon plain gelatin
½ cup hot prune juice
½ cup sugar
1 cup heavy cream
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup walnuts cut fine
½ cup chopped cherries
3 egg whites
1 tablespoon fluff-type marshmallow

Sprinkle gelatin over cold water to soften. To this mixture add hot prune juice, sugar, and salt, making sure that all ingredients are dissolved. Put mixture into freezing tray to chill. When it begins to thicken, add 1 cup heavy cream (whipped), walnuts, and cherries. Lastly, fold in beaten whites of 2 eggs, chill and garnish with meringue made by using one egg white, slightly beaten, and one tablespoon of marshmallow. Continue beating until stiff.

Strawberry Mousse

2 cups crushed strawberries
½ cup confectioner's sugar
Fluff-type marshmallow
2 cups heavy cream, whipped
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Let berries and sugar stand for one hour. Add 2 cups cream (whipped). Fold in 3 tablespoons marshmallow. Place in freezing tray and freeze about three hours. Garnish with more whipped cream combined with marshmallow and berries. Peaches or apricots may be substituted for strawberries.

They Make Up Their Beds In a London Tube

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The other day in a train on the District Railway I sat opposite a woman with a suitcase and a large bundle. I found myself wondering where she was going and why.

She was a very small woman, wearing very small clothes, all of which fitted her tightly. She had on a small black hat with a wisp of veiling attached to it, a small black coat, rather thin, black cotton gloves, and shoes also of black and unexpectedly neat. Not quite the kind of shoes for the kind of afternoon, for it was raining heavily.

At the junction with the Underground Railway we both alighted. It was not until I had lost sight of her that I suddenly realized where she was going. Of course. A raid refugee. And she was going to find a place in which to sleep—somewhere where the sharp crack of gunfire and the crunch of exploding bombs would not harass her, where the drone of machines overhead would not be heard—deep down in a London tube.

I followed her. The way down the first flight of steps looked ordinary enough. My small friend with the suitcase and the bundle had disappeared, but there were other people with other suitcases and other bundles both ahead and behind me. We passed in a thin stream across the lighted corridor, boarded the moving staircase, and were carried down.

At the foot of the stairway a group of children were playing, watching the descending steps flatten out and disappear beneath the floor, dropping small possessions upon them for the fun of seeing them swallowed up.

What the Tubes Are Like

The London tubes, through which run the underground railways, are properly described by their name. They are actually tubular in shape and are lined with glazed tiles which shine between the curved advertisements which decorate the walls. Along the platform of each station have now appeared two white lines. While train service is still in progress, camping is not allowed except behind the line nearer to the walls.

The space behind the first line is occupied, or partly occupied, long before noon each day. By the time I reached it, there was not an inch to be had against the curving tiles. A row of very orderly people sat or lay there, some of them already dozing, others sharing sandwiches and drinking out of large mugs. Many of the men had newspapers. The women knitted. One old lady, wearing a large and spotlessly clean white apron, nodded upon a wooden box which raised her from the stone of the platform. Her hard, knotted hands were clasped upon her lap. Among them all, I did not see a single mattress. These people were content to lie down with nothing between them and the platform but a thin rug or old coat.

It was as I walked back along the length of the platform that my eye was arrested by something familiar. A pair of shoes, neat and black, their toes pointing upwards now to the circular roof. I paused for a moment and the owner of the shoes recognized me. She gave a cold little smile from where she sat upon the platform.

Just Taking a Look

"Hullo!" I said, and added quickly, lest she should think the greeting too familiar, that we had been fellow-travelers not a quarter of an hour before.

"That's right. Are you looking for a place?" She edged a little to one side as though half expecting me to sit down. But I shook my head.

"I was just—" I said rather awkwardly, "just taking a look."

She took a look herself, this way and that along the platform. "If you'd been wanting a place," she said, "I was going to suggest you'd better get one. It's not so easy later on."

"That's right," agreed a large elderly woman who reclined upon a coat beside her. "Not an inch presently," she said, "believe me. Wot sort of an afternoon is it, dearie? Wet?"

"Wet," I said. "And are you sleeping down here? Will you really get any sleep?"

"Sleep!" ejaculated the large woman with a laugh. "Not 'arf. It's a bit of orl right, this place is!"

"When the trains stop," my little friend with the neat shoes explained, "it's quiet enough."

"You could 'ear a pin drop," said the large woman. "An' we knows orl right wot's going on upstairs. When the raids is on, the 'bus drivers comes down. When it's orf—so to speak—they goes up again. A bit of orl right, I calls it!"

"I see," I said. "And how long do you expect to be doing this—coming down here?"

The two of them looked at me in some perplexity. How could they possibly tell how long? How long would the war go on?

Average American Family Is Proud of Metropolitan Opera Today

By Mrs. August Belmont

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What can a world in travail expect of opera? What is the destiny of an art associated through the centuries with the luxury of court circles and the remote themes of romance? Today men and women are required to deal with the cruelest of situations. How is opera related to their needs?

The story has come to us of the concerts given in London air-raid shelters by such musicians as Myra Hess, who has played for hours at a stretch to bring peace to her audiences. In this country there is no such gruelling dilemma, and yet we are all intimately aware of the tension of the times. We need not be ashamed of seeking refuge in such oases as art provides, for by that very refreshment and solace we are able to summon strength for the deeds of the day.

Letters Express Gratitude

Each week letters come to me from all over the country indicating the extension of the operatic public through the Metropolitan Opera broadcasts. Each year more people tell of their gratitude for the golden hours on Saturday afternoon, and each year the listeners write how they have deepened their enjoyment by increased study of what they hear.

In the campaign last spring to raise sufficient funds to assure for the Metropolitan a home of its own, a new note sounded in the correspondence. "We take pride in the Metropolitan," was the general theme. "We cannot let it go . . . it is our national opera . . . we wish to support it not only for the pleasure it brings to us, but in order that it may continue to bring its inspiration to the rest of the country."

For the first time in my experience, it seemed as if opera were becoming recognized not merely for its recreational or cultural, but also for its essential spiritual value.

This season, with the co-operation of the Texas Company, the mechanical expenses of the opera broadcasts are no longer a burden. But the Metropolitan Opera Company still pursues its uphill road of balancing its budget of production. Opera may no longer be a luxury confined to the enjoyment of the wealthy, but it remains one of the most expensive arts to produce. In Europe its support has always been augmented by government subsidy. In the United States we have put our trust in the democratic belief that the public wishes to pay its own way. We have no subsidy at the Metropolitan, and until the last few years, when the Metropolitan Opera Guild has scraped together a small sum against possible emergency, we have had no endowment whatsoever.

And yet, with the artistic standards of modern production setting us new goals of beauty, with the need of new scenery with the additional rehearsals required by the new study of standard works, we are faced with the constant rise of maintenance costs.

Links Opera and Public

The Metropolitan Opera Guild, which is now in its sixth year of service and numbers thousands of members from coast to coast, covering every state in the union, stands as the link between the Metropolitan and its public. The support of our membership has enabled us to give our members a variety of privileges bringing them into the intimate circle of opera production. Each year they witness a working rehearsal of an unfamiliar revival or novelty. They are invited to an "At Home," where the new members of the company, gathered from all parts of the world, are presented to them. And this year they have their own box on the Grand Tier and their own clubroom in the theater.

The national membership of the Opera Guild, which is unable to enjoy these privileges in New York City, still profits by the Guild's weekly publication, Opera News, the only magazine devoted exclusively to opera, and by the radio program of operatic previews on Thursday evenings. This program prepares the nation-wide audience for the music to be heard on Saturday afternoon.

Last spring a contest was held under the joint auspices of the National Broadcasting Company and the Metropolitan Opera Guild for a hundred-word letter on "What the Opera Broadcasts Mean to Me." The six prize winners were offered a trip to New York and an invitation to opening night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Two things will always remain in my memory from this enterprise: the sincerity and eloquence of the thousands of letters which I read, and the character of the prize winners themselves. A boiler-maker from the state of Washington, a vocal student from Chicago, a telephone employee from Cleveland, a young housewife from Maine, a Canadian farmer, an elderly woman from Texas—they represented every income bracket, every age group, every type of personality. But all of them had one quality in common: a certain sensibility to beauty which shone through their enthusiasm, a certain spiritual perceptiveness which showed that they had listened not only to the glamorous bravura of opera, but to its inner voice.

The message of opera today, I firmly believe, is more needed, more welcomed than at any time in its history. Opera speaks an international, a universal language, and in its cadences we find refreshment and solace.

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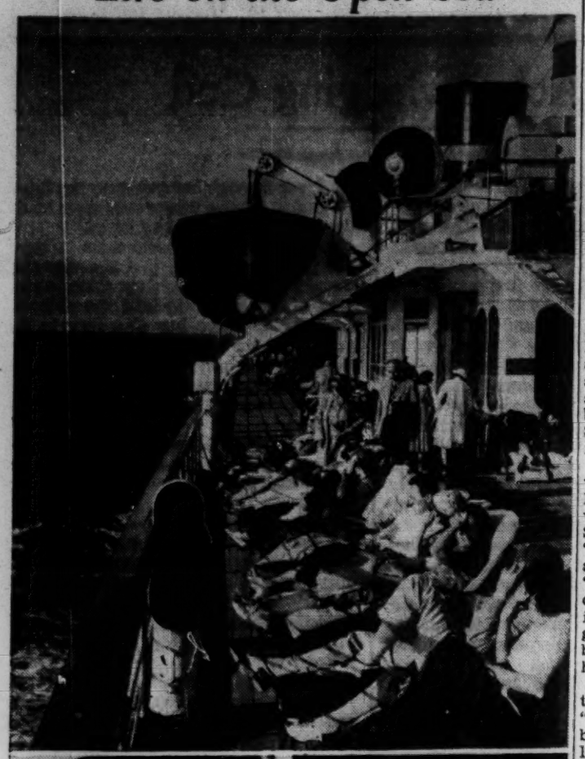

Cy La Tour

Deck Scenes on Southern Cruise

Top picture shows tourists taking a sun bath, and the lower a game of shuffleboard.

Balmy Spring Is Awaiting The Tourist Who Sails South

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

America's fleet of flagships, just back from a busy winter season of cruising—and we mustn't forget the Swedish American Line's Kungsholm, only foreign ship in the cruise service—now are ready to embark upon a series of spring cruises that will send their white prows nosing into ports of the Caribbean and the West Indies; into Panama and California; to Cuba, Nassau, Bermuda, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Mexico; and to both coasts of South America.

If you've had any dreams of cruising under tropical skies with balmy trade winds ruffling your hair this is the season of the year to make those dreams come true. Call it "escape from winter" if you will, or better still, a voyage to greet spring, but in either case the objective is to get aboard a comfortable cruise liner where you can "bake" in a warm sun on broad decks that roll to meet the sea. Or, if you go prepared for action, there's swimming in the ship's pool, strolls around deck, shuffleboard, and table tennis, not to mention numerous social activities.

The cruise ships this spring are offering a wide variety of trips running from six-day voyages to a month and even longer. Prices start as low as $60 and run into the hundreds depending, of course, on the distance and length of the cruise, and the type of accommodation required. Some of the cruises—in fact most of them—will write an "all-inclusive" ticket which covers shore excursions. You may buy an escorted cruise or go off by yourself free to browse into those nooks and corners that beckon so persistently in most tropical resorts.

Leaving New York you'll be bundled in heavy wraps and your evening will be spent in the warmth of the ship's comfortable lounge. This gives you an opportunity to meet fellow passengers and strike up acquaintances which often last a lifetime. It takes the cruise liner about a day to shake off winter's icy grip. On the morning of your first day out you'll notice a welcome change in the weather. The air that blows in your porthole will have that mellowness which you know as spring. From that moment on heavy coats are put away and summer clothes are in order.

Sport clothes on a cruise today are as essential as the ticket that takes you on your tropical cruise. The cruise passenger without his canvas shoes or shorts is almost an "outsider" when it comes to participating in deck games which call for the freedom of action these clothes afford. Formal dress, while not exactly necessary, enables passengers to enter into the dances with a little more verve and entitles one to sit at the Captain's table—if invited.

Passengers on cruise ship are not pressed into any activity. The time is all theirs. Recreational activities are many and open to all desiring to participate. There also is plenty of opportunity for relaxation. Deck chairs may be obtained from the ship's steward and at your request placed in a quiet, sunny corner. If you wish to read books from the ship's library they may be had for the asking.

For the cruise ship going to South America, to the East Coast, in this instance, the first port of call is Rio de Janeiro. Lectures and literature on board the ship will cover the various regions visited and give the passenger valuable historical background of towns and cities of each country. After taking in other East Coast ports the cruise traveler can fly the Andes to the West Coast and return to New York via an entirely different route. A cruise of this type would take well over a month and require a passport.

For the traveler who is limited for time yet wishes to get a little South American atmosphere there are cruises which make Colombia their destination. Calling at the two colorful ports of Barranquilla and Cartagena the cruise ship gives its passengers plenty of time to make inland tours.

For still shorter cruises the ports of Panama, Cuba, Jamaica, Bermuda, Nassau, Puerto Rico, and Mexico offer to the cruise passenger a retreat from winter's chilly winds.

Beginning the first of March, travelers to Bermuda will be required to obtain a passport. Those cruising to Nassau, however, are not required to have a passport.

Easter, as usual, brings with it a number of special spring cruises. This year there will be "Easter" voyages to Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic; to Nassau, Havana, and Miami, and to other tropical ports of call.

So if the coal bin is getting low (or the oil tank) and you want to be one of the thousands to greet spring as it heads north, now is the time to choose that cruise you've dreamed about this winter. It's there—for the purchase of a ticket.

National Emergency Is Urged By Bullitt to Up Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—With the declaration that the United States "had done worse than any man has reason to expect" in providing war materials for its own defense and for Britain, Greece, and China, William C. Bullitt, formerly Ambassador to France and Soviet Russia, urged in an address here last night an immediate declaration of national emergency if necessary to speed defense production.

Mr. Bullitt spoke at the second annual dinner of the Overseas Press Club of America, which was attended by the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the small European countries occupied by Germany and Russia, and by Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister.

Presenting the alternative involved in all-out aid or isolation, Mr. Bullitt warned that an Axis victory would leave the United States struggling to support a "crippled economic system" and an army and navy colossal enough to "resist the pressure of 90 per cent of the human race." With a British victory, on the other hand, "our generation may play its part in bringing peace to this small earth," he said.

Mr. Bullitt stressed that totalitarian propaganda machines were "working overtime" in America, boring into every section of its life, seeking to befuddle its thinking and prevent its Government from taking action until too late.

"If we were fully aware to the danger that threatens us," he declared, 'we should at this hour be producing every element of defense that we need and every implement of defense that the British, the Chinese, and the Greeks need, with as great speed as though we were at war. We are doing nothing of the kind. We are making just the effort that is not troublesome to make.

"We could double our planned output of airplanes and tanks and merchant ships and guns in 1942 if we would but buckle to the task now. By not producing as fast as if we were in war, we are risking the whole future of our Nation, the whole heritage which our fathers left in our trust for unborn generations. We are risking even our independence. If we cannot now get into production at war speed without the declaration of a national emergency, I, for one, favor declaration of a national emergency."

There will be no peace without victory in the present war, Mr. Bullitt held, forecasting that the world would be directed either from Berlin or from London and Washington at its close.

"If this war should end with dominant air power and dominant sea power in the hands of the United States and Great Britain, it might be possible to organize peace for all nations on a basis of fair play and Christian decency," he said."

Some Educators Back Move Against N. Y. School Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Twenty-five prominent New York City educators, including John Dewey and seven leaders of the "anti-Communist minority" in the College Teachers Union, today had gone on record in support of the recommendation of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Teachers that the charters of the New York Teachers Union and the College Teachers Union be revoked.

Charging that both unions were Communist-dominated, and that as a result of the Communist "manipulation and control" they had lost confidence of the teaching profession and the public, the educators called the A. F. T's action an "important contribution to democracy and education."

Ousting the two locals would help bring about a "bona fide" teachers union in New York, the educators declared in their statement, which called on "friends of democracy and education" to support the action of the Federation's Executive Council.

The statement continued:

"Unfortunately, the two New York locals, although including in their membership many honest supporters of democracy and education, have evidently been brought under the domination of Communist forces which have worked under cover to fashion these organizations into tools for their party purposes.

"As a result of this Communist manipulation and control, these locals have lost the confidence not only of organized labor and of large numbers of teachers in the schools and colleges of New York City, but also of the general public without whose support the union cannot accomplish anything substantial."

The signers included, besides Mr. Dewey, Paul Hays and Clinton W. Keyes of Columbia University; Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary; John L. Childs, Margaret Forsyth, and Jesse H. Newlon of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, Henry Linville and Rebecca C. Simonson, of the Teachers Guild.

Relief Fund Drive United

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—A joint campaign for funds to finance overseas relief and refugee rehabilitation programs of the Joint Distribution Committee and the National Refugee Service during 1941, was announced here today. The Joint Distribution Committee cares for more than 1,000,000 homeless Jews in 50 countries, while the National Refugee Service receives and helps absorb refugees, regardless of creed, into American life.

Jonah B. Wise, Rabbi of the Central Synagogue and chairman of the campaign, said the Distribution Committee was taking care of 630,850 Jewish men, women, and children in German-occupied Poland, and that in the first nine months of 1940 it had supplied more than 82,000,000 meals in Poland.

Rabbi Wise stressed that there are more than 100,000 refugees in Unoccupied France, with 35,000 of them interned in 20 concentration camps. In the most notorious—Gurs, in the Pyrenees—about 14,000 men, women, and children live 50 to 60 in a house, without windows, plumbing or heat. Soup twice a day and black coffee constitute the daily rations, with the fatality rate around 20 daily, he added.

The Joint Distribution Committee has joined with the Quakers, the International Young Men's Christian Association, and the Unitarians to prevent the complete disintegration of these people, Rabbi Wise added, and in the last two months the Committee has spent 2,000,000 francs to finance the work of the merged organizations.

The local fund campaign, part of a national drive, will have as Honorary Chairman Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, and Henry Ittleson.

Ship's Vibrations Explode New Mine Developed by Nazis

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Germans have developed a new type of mine, exploded by the vibrations of a ship's propellor, the first officer of a freighter in port here said yesterday.

He said the new mine was brought into use after the British began using the de Gausse Nullifier, which destroyed the effectiveness of the magnetic mine.

"The British will solve this too," he predicted.

The officer also claimed the Nazis were camouflaging some of their planes to resemble British Spitfires.

On one occasion, he said, he was in a convoy guarded by two Spitfires when a third plane approached. Of much the same shape, it had been painted to resemble the famous British fighter.

The British pilots discovered the ruse and shot the intruder down within 100 yards of his ship, he said.

Motorized Convoys Move Across Texas

ABILENE, Texas, Feb. 28 (AP)—Eight Army corps staff officers tuned their radios to keep tab on the mass motorized movement of 10,500 soldiers from Fort Sill, Okla., to Camp Barkeley, near here, in the largest motorized troop transfer in the national defense program.

Portable short-wave transmitters were set up to control the precisioned stream of 1,104 vehicles transporting the bulk of the 45th Division to its new $7,000,000 training center. Two rumbling columns of convoys are taking separate routes southward through Oklahoma and Texas.

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The Home Forum

Once It Was a Different World

THE PORTER swung through the coach announcing, "Next stop Grand Central"; and we turned a page, ready to read faster, for there should be, we knew, just time enough for the finishing of our book.

But somehow, on the instant—with the barely conscious reflection—we found our attention caught short, found ourself thinking, in one of those private spasms of surprise, "Why, this is what is meant by growing up!"—this arrived-at capacity to receive, to accommodate, without too great a spending of emotion, the astonishing, the astounding, the altogether miraculous. Somewhere one bought a ticket for New York; and casually, quite without wonderment, accepted the fact that in five hours, say, one would really be there. It was reduced to the simplicity of ringing a bell or turning a tap, with the taking for granted of sound, of water. It was nothing very much more than that; because, by imperceptible degrees, mica-weight laid upon mica-weight, we had managed for better or worse to grow up. We had learned, as one does, to say, "Of course—" to say, "But naturally—" when faced by the fabulous. We had learned to sit here reading a book while being, like this, rocketed through tunnels clean under a city.

"Next stop Grand Central," the porter had announced; and we had hardly noticed.

That was now.

But once—once it was a different world.

* * *

We, our brother and ourself, were going to New York. Our parents had departed some time ahead of us; and now a new home was declared ready. The letter had arrived saying, "Send the children—" and we hurried around (as somehow we seemed forever to be doing), torn (as usual) between brokenheartedness and exhilaration, bidding farewell to our Canadian life.

It seems, looking back, just a little odd that we should have been quite so immaculately blank on the whole subject of the United States. England was something from which we had come and to which we had returned: England was concrete. Scotland was verified by one of our grandfathers, and Ireland by another; Switzerland belonged to a grandmother, and so there was Switzerland. But the United States, immediately and perpetually at hand though it was, had remained, apparently, an utter vacuum. We saw it on maps, but maps meant nothing: maps were the esoteric property of remote adulthood. In a private and wordless sort of way we really didn't much care for maps. *Places* were the flowers that grew and the people playing among the flowers; *places* were crumpets for tea and the Horseguards, and the first snow fairy-fying a maple, and the school where one had to say "pennies" in sums, and the schools where one had to say "cents"; *places* were Simon and Tilly and Frederick, uncles, aunts, teachers, dogs, larks, and grasshoppers; *places* were sky and earth, and busily being alive between them.

* * *

So when we started off for the United States we were—as far as we grasped it ourselves—starting off for two lone verities, our parents, curiously pitched in unconfirmed space. The particular point for which we were bound might have been merest sound on tongue. New York: a pair of words. Would it perhaps be like London? No, not like London. Or like Ottawa? No, not like Ottawa. So there one was: a pair of words.

When, with noses mashed against window and weeping lavishly, with notes in our pockets telling who we were, where we had come from, and to what we were going, we at last pulled out of the familiar station, life seemed, as it always did at such moments, definitely finished. But supper transpired almost immediately. And things began to pick up again.

Shepherded by a porter richly avuncular of nature, we passed down aisles, across open, dramatically clanking spaces where coaches were somehow hooked together, and into the dining-car. Here—seated with legs hanging and a spread of starched linen just under our chins—we were, of course, fair bowled over by the style of the place. This wasn't like the tea-trays popped into one's compartment somewhere between Southampton and London; this was a *dining-room*, but much—oh, immeasurably more remarkable than any normal sort of dining-room, because one could look over the rim of one's cup and see—right there, quite valid and yet irrevocably removed, irretrievably lost even as realized—horses, rivers, houses: whole tracts of world tearing by like mad. We ate very slowly, as slowly as food could possibly be eaten, to extend to its limit the fascinating experience. And gradually the light dimmed off outside and the lights came on, bright white, within. And we went to bed.

* * *

We insisted, flatly, upon going to bed. The instant we were shepherded back to our coach. For this was the most staggering part of all. This was what had aroused, throughout school, envy of the very greenest order. One on top of the other, like shipboard, we were going to bed on the train! And to bed, without further ado, we went.

Our brother was lodged in the upper berth, we in the lower; the heavy serge curtains were buttoned together—making us into a world apart, secret, cozied: better even than a tent in rain or the twilighty private sort of places under verandas. In a glow of possessiveness, agog and gala, we climbed up and down, exploring, comparing: the name of the railroad scribbled in red cotton on tautly turned sheets—the little net hammocks to put things in—the black, enigmatic expanse of window that told us nothing at all of outside but only repeated, in the mysterious and floating terms of a pool, our own two faces and this, our realm. At last everything had been investigated, and one up, one down, we prepared to retire; but almost immediately the window was charged with a life of its own. Lamps bloomed in the blackness—streets, trolleys; and suddenly, right under our very nose, there was a station, tumultuous with activity. We banged on the ceiling and our brother came tumbling down again. From this insulated point of privilege, of security, we gazed forth: seeing luggage being hurried about by porters, seeing people kissing one another good-by. Somebody, looking up, waved to us; and we waved back, charmed. That was the United States out there, and those were Americans. The station slid away, and the streets and the lights; again there was nothing but our own two faces, pallidly floating.

* * *

When we wakened, with a start, the coach was dead quiet. No sound anywhere but the sound of the wheels. We undid the curtains and peered out cautiously, but there was nothing to see but an aisle of green serge. Nothing, anywhere. With a growing sense of uneasiness we sat there. How long had we slept? What time could it be? The uneasiness deepened. It began to take shape. Suppose—suppose we went back to sleep and *passed straight through New York!* The train would stop, as it had stopped earlier, but being asleep we wouldn't know, and on we would go, on and on, borne further and further into the United States, with our parents left far behind on a platform, forever waiting.

The uneasiness tightened to a small knot of terror. Agitatedly we banged a summons on the ceiling, and, after a few moments, our brother, a bit dazed, tumbled over the edge. We rapidly explained the situation to him, and he grasped it at once. All in a moment we were busy as bees. He climbed up again and re-emerged shortly, fully clothed. We rammed our pajamas into our bag; we parted the curtains. No sound, no movement. Nothing but green serge. Side by side we seated ourselves on the edge of the berth: coats buttoned, gloves snapped on, ready to nip forth at an instant's notice.

* * *

When, later on, a night porter made his way through the coach, his eyes goggled in his head with astonishment. Carefully we explained to him; and he explained back that it was only half-past two in the morning. New York, he said, was hours away, hours and hours. We sat adamant. Perhaps he was right and perhaps he wasn't; in a situation as momentous as this it was best, unquestionably, to take no risks. We sat and sat. Our lids dropped leadenly, our chins jogged slowly onto our chests.

There was sun in a great yellow blaze when we were shaken awake. We tottered up, blinking, without a shred of an idea as to where we were. Green curtains and train-smell and the sound of wheels, and someone calling—calling through the coach:

"Next stop Grand Central."

DORIS PEEL

Flood Tide at Morning

The gulls cry piercingly over the tumbling waters,
their wings, rose-white, accenting the blaze of new light,
rose-white, faceted, gold-ocher, beating and crying
along the coastline in the fiery dawn.

The gulls scream; the surf thunders, rising and drumming,
spreading, exploring farther into the shore with each stroke:
deep thundering sustained roll of tympani,
and a great burst of cymbals, a white crash of foam on the rocks.

Then the downbeat, the hiss of strings subsiding,
the sky changing color: fire opal to shimmering blue,
the tumult of waters lessening now at the tidemark,
the seabirds crying farther and faintly in the white light of day.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Is published each week, and brings special information regarding the Christian Science movement, as well as articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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By Courtesy of the Douthitt Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GIRL IN WHITE": *A Painting by James A. McN. Whistler*

JAMES ABBOTT MCNEILL WHISTLER made several pictures on the theme of a girl dressed in white. Here in this full-length portrait, shown recently at the Douthitt Gallery in New York, is another version of the subject, and a very pleasing one. It is interesting to find this artist favoring white at a time when the contemporaries of Whistler in Paris are discovering the fascination of bright, highly saturated color. Whistler, an expatriate, born in Massachusetts in 1834, responded to a number of current influences; to Velasquez, to the Japanese, and to the English pre-Raphaelites. It was in the 1860's, when he painted "The Little White Girl" and "The White Girl," that Whistler altered his style, shifting from realism to a decorative and flat manner. The forms grow vague and even diffuse; accents and ornamental motives have more significance.

Whistler, painting his "Symphonies," his decorative "Arrangements," his diaphanous "Nocturnes," had become an advocate of the principle, "Art for Art's Sake." However, he never lost his interest in themes with a sympathetic and human touch. His etchings of the wharves of London and the streets of Paris are marked for their human content. He may have declared in pointed conversation against "human interest" but he had it unconsciously. It is interesting that much of his popularity can be attributed to the portrait of his mother which was purchased just fifty years ago by the Luxembourg Museum in Paris. The millions of people who have seen and admired that portrait have made no effort to conceal its sentimental attraction for them.

Whistler was a versatile artist, but uneven and unpredictable. Seeing this charming portrait, "Girl in White," the spectator would not imagine that the same artist had the command of line that is demonstrated in his etching "Black Lion Wharf." In etching, Whistler was second only to the master, Rembrandt Van Rijn. In painting, however, he is not a match for this great Dutchman.

The ephemeral manner cultivated by Whistler, once he had abandoned the factual style, is one that must be handled most delicately. In the hands of the wrong person, such "Arrangements" melt away into a formless and meaningless haze of brush strokes.

DOROTHY ADLOW

House Guest in Japan

MY SUITE OF ROOMS in the Mikimoto mansion comprised one of the many wide-eaved, one-story wings of a handsome Japanese country house of natural-colored, paneled wood. There was the customary narrow veranda completely around it, and the rice-paper partitions which divided the suite into sitting-room, bedroom, and breakfast-room could be slid back to make one big pavilion.

When I left my veranda that night the moon was hanging like a Japanese lantern on the topmost bough of Mr. Mikimoto's most stylized pine, and my bed had been made down in the middle of the floor of my bedroom. Soft, silk-covered mattresses were piled up, soft white sheets, blankets, and, spread on the top, a black and gold brocaded comforter.

I was just feeling snug in my silken couch when there came the greatest crashing and horrifying noise on every side. I thought it could be nothing but an earthquake, and a big one, and that Mr. Mikimoto's expensive Japanese mansion of rice paper and polished cypress and glass was falling in splinters about me. But I found it was the wooden outside of a Japanese country house being put up for the night.

Wooden storm doors were being boxed up, completely enclosing the house, veranda, and all. Not a window, not a chink, not a crevice was left open. But consoling myself that my suite had been practically an open air pavilion sitting in the sun and sea breeze all day long, I dropped off to sleep.

The drive from Toba the next day by car was like driving through a bouquet. The cherry trees flung out their branches and completely ceiled over many a little wayside village of kimono-clad Japanese women and children. Back of the villages the bosoms of the mountains breathed with white cherry blossoms, interspersed with young maples shaking out their fresh wrinkled leaves like crushed vermilion velvet.

At the foot of the hills of cherry and maple bloomed the pink peach blossoms and the camellias. And right up to the road and the rice-paper screens of the houses were acres of imperial yellow mustard, checked off in small squares by equal acres of green wheat. Then came the mirror squares of the flooded paddy fields in the sunshine, with between them plots of purple flowers. . . .

As Miss Ono drove with me toward the Great Shrines of Ise, the car passed for many miles down a newly-set-out avenue of cherry and maple—the cherry to bloom in the springtime, the maple to "bloom" in the fall. The planting of this new avenue was a gift of Mr. Mikimoto to his beloved countryside.—From "I've Been Around," by CLAUDIA CRANSTON (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Acknowledging God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"TRUST IN the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths" (Proverbs 3:5, 6).

The Scriptural passage just quoted has long afforded comfort and support to those who seek to know God and do His will. Herein are the promises that prayer is answered and that humble faith in God ensures spiritual recompense.

Mankind has great need of spiritual guidance. In the confusion and stress of human experience many a one feels that he knows not how to go, or which way to turn. He may be on a sick bed seemingly with little or no hope of recovery; or he may be without employment, with no money to meet his own needs and the needs of those dependent on him. His home may be unhappy or broken up, and his friends unfaithful. But whatever the need may be, a sincere acknowledgment of God and His omnipotence will bring relief.

The trusting heart that turns to God in prayer is assured a blessing. But, in order to experience the full measure of guidance and help promised in Scripture, men must understand God as the only cause; they must learn to know man in God's image and likeness. Christian Science teaches men how to know God and the real man through its revelation of the true nature of God and His universe. Thus, this religion gives the seeker a demonstrable knowledge of the Almighty. Equipped with this understanding one is able to obey the admonition, "In all thy ways acknowledge him."

When men learn how to pray aright, their prayer is answered. Righteous prayer is the acknowledgment of the perfection of God and His creation, including man. Prayers for merely material ends are vain: God is Spirit and matter has no place in His creation.

God is Mind and is, therefore, not acknowledged through material sense. He is divine Principle, and He orders and directs creation through spiritual law, the law of harmony.

The Bible records many instances of blessings coming to those who acknowledged God and His presence, and who sought spiritual guidance through righteous prayer. When Joseph was called upon to interpret Pharaoh's dream, he said (Genesis 41:16), "It is not in me: God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace." Joseph claimed no personal power or prestige, but turned to his heavenly Father for inspiration and guidance.

King Saul doubted David's ability to combat the Philistine; but the shepherd boy's acknowledgment of the power and presence of God was convincing. God had already saved him from the bear and the lion—why then should he fear this new boast of evil? His confidence in the power of God to save the armies of Israel won the day.

From her early years Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, had a remarkable faith in God, and she sought Him frequently with prayer and thanksgiving. Even before the noteworthy healing, which marked her discovery of Christian Science, she found her prayers answered in several instances. Once, when a young girl, she was healed of a fever through her own prayers; later, she healed a baby whose eyes were badly diseased and sent it away cured.

But it was not until she came to know God in divine Science that she was able to make practical, consistent acknowledgment of His power to heal the sick and sinning. She gave her discovery to the world, and anyone who will humbly seek to understand her writings, in connection with the Bible, may prove the healing and saving power of Truth in his present experience.

From early childhood the writer prayed earnestly and frequently. Sometimes her prayer was for material things; often she prayed for health and strength, for she was frequently ill and in pain. At last she turned away from material desires and sought spiritual guidance; then her prayers were answered and she was led to Christian Science. Through reading the Christian Science textbook she was healed of a disease that a surgical operation had failed to relieve.

Her former prayers had failed to heal her because they were based on the belief that life and intelligence are material. From her study of Christian Science she learned that the real man is spiritual; that the material so-called man is not the real man, but is part of the dream or illusion of a life separate from God. Consistent and persistent acknowledgment of the omnipresence and omnipotence of God healed her.

Christian Science heals from the basis of perfect God and perfect man, even as did Jesus. Of the Master's healing Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

We, too, can behold "the perfect man"; and we must do this in order to acknowledge God correctly. We must accord all power to divine Mind, Life, Truth, Love.

Many Christian Scientists testify that in acknowledging God as all-powerful they have experienced divine guidance to a marked degree. They have been directed to satisfying employment, and they have found health, right companionship, and peace. Thus are God's promises fulfilled.

Riches

I have found gold piled high in wheat,
I have found water, nectar sweet,
I have looked out across a plain
On manna, falling down in rain.

RENA STOTENBURGH TRAVAIS

When I Come To Tomintoul

I HAVE BEEN too great a wanderer to have a real home, but since the war I have gone back almost yearly to find my beginnings in Tomintoul. The village is the highest in the Highlands, but it does not always commend itself to visitors. . . . Everything depends on one's angle of vision, and mine is nostalgic from the moment that I leave the train.

On my way from some distant station, generally Aviemore or Grantown, for the village has still no railway, I pass the farm where more than a hundred years ago my Macgregor forbears wrested their simple living from the soil. It stands on a little plateau overlooking the river Avon as it emerges from a gorge clad with silver birches. . . . To the south there is an unimpeded view of the green glen through which the river twists and turns in its fierce course from the Cairngorms, and the distant scene is dominated by the pimply crest of Ben Avon, forming what more than one unbiased writer has described as the greatest picture in the Highlands. . . .

And always when I come to Tomintoul, every morning and every evening I walk the few hundred yards from the village to the farm to watch the green corn waving in the wind and the sun shining on the gorse with the racing clouds tracing dark shadows on the heather. It is a corner of quietness which the cars passing on the road above do not disturb, and never does it fail to induce in me a rapture of mind inspired as much by the beauty of the scene as by the spirit of the past which lingers over it.

Nor is this enchantment a mere passing glory of the summer. It is present in all seasons, and its charm is perhaps greatest when a heavy fall of snow covers the ground, and the mountains, wraithlike and seemingly twice their real size, assume the ethereal grandeur of the Himalayas. The fir trees cast a bluish light on the snow-clad moor. The river, losing its silver color, twists like a black thread through a great field of white, and the strange silence of the snow is more stimulating to thought than the warmest tints of the Mediterranean.

These are holy moments, but I keep them to myself. The villagers may know that I have some vague connection with Tomintoul but they have no idea what that connection is. The farm is my secret. It is nearly a hundred and fifty years since my forbears left it and in a Highland village a hundred years are already beyond the bourne of time and memory.—From "A Son of Scotland," by R. H. BRUCE LOCKHART (New York: Putnam).

Tobogganing

I wonder do the tawny grasses sleep,
Or stir to know the moon these winter nights,
And our gay, rousing laughter down the hills.
Where on the crest a swaying lantern lights
The long trek up, there's silence; crisp and quick,
And good to climb unto. And, starred with snow,
The boards we draw move soundlessly, until—
Careening to the level miles below,
They boom and roar their gladness to be free;
And we call back. And then once more the tame
Long shadow at our heels; the wordless haul—
The hallowed stillness of a lantern's flame.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1941

C. I. O. Unions Due to Indorse Aid to Britain

State sessions in Boston may split over type and extent of help by United States.

Aid to Britain will be indorsed by the Massachusetts convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations opening here tomorrow, it was forecast today among the major C. I. O. unions.

However, the shape that aid might take did not yet appear definite. Debate was promised by critics, and it was not clear whether or not the lend-lease bill would be approved with amendments.

However, should the convention support aid, this would be going farther than the national C. I. O. has done through convention or board action, according to dissenters. These seemed in the minority today, because drawn from unions of lesser voting strength.

The convention will be guided by the policy enunciated by Philip Murray, the National C. I. O. President, as the prospect was reported among the principal convention factors.

When John Brophy of the national C. I. O. headquarters at Washington, who came here today to bring President Murray's greetings to the convention, was asked as to Mr. Murray's position, he said:

"Mr. Murray stands for aid to Britain short of war."

As to the lend-lease bill, Mr. Brophy, who is director of C. I. O. industrial unions councils, said that Mr. Murray objected to certain provisions in it, through which he felt the President could nullify social reforms.

"The C. I. O. is concerned with protecting social gains, and wants assurances to safeguard them and to enable labor unions to continue to function under the existing laws of the United States," said Mr. Brophy.

"The C. I. O. gives wholehearted support to the rearmament program but not to the abandonment of union rights.

"Labor feels that it is entitled to share in increasing earnings, and that this can be done without disturbing the price level."

The issue of aid to Britain was regarded today among a number of delegates as the most important coming before the meeting.

The place of the convention was shifted to Ford Hall. It will be opened at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The invocation will be given by the Rev. Dr. William E. Gilroy, editor of the Advance, national publication of the Congregational Church. Adjournment is set for 5 p. m. Sunday.

A pre-convention rally will be held in the Hotel Bradford tonight.

Dowd Circulars Issued

Distribution to police departments throughout the nation of more than 10,000 circulars offering a $2,500 reward for the apprehension of John F. Dowd, former Sheriff of Suffolk County, was started today by the Massachusetts State Police at the direction of Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SNOW WARMER COLDER — TONIGHT — TOMORROW — COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with snow this afternoon and tonight, probably heavy early tonight, ending by morning; Saturday clearing; slightly warmer tonight; colder Saturday; fresh northeast winds shifting to east and becoming strong early tonight and shifting to southwest and diminishing by Saturday morning.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by snow tonight, probably heavy in the southwest portion by morning; Saturday snow, colder in south portion.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and warmer with snow tonight, probably heavy on east slope; Saturday cloudy with snow in north portion, clearing in south portion, colder late Saturday.

Vermont — Cloudy with light snow tonight and Saturday, warmer tonight, colder late Saturday.

Rhode Island—Cloudy with snow this afternoon and tonight, probably heavy late this afternoon and early tonight, ending by morning; clearing and colder Saturday.

Massachusetts — Cloudy with snow this afternoon and tonight, probably heavy tonight in extreme east portion, moderate in central and west portions ending by morning, warmer tonight; clearing and colder Saturday.

Connecticut—Cloudy with moderate snow this afternoon and tonight, ending by morning; clearing and colder Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	16	New Orleans	40	40
Chicago	21	21	New York	21	21
Denver	33	32	Norfolk	30	29
Kansas City	20	18	Philadelphia	22	22
Los Angeles	64	50	St. Louis	20	16
Miami	81	51	San Francisco	54	53
Minneapolis	-2	-2	Washington	27	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 28.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:44 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 1:05 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:02 p. m.

Among the Hobbies

By a Staff Photographer

From Combs to Soap

Above: This giant comb and barrette were never meant for practical use, as Mrs. Pierce Hodgkins of Annisquam proves. They were on display today in one of the sixty hobby exhibits at Horticultural Hall. The show was sponsored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Below: Carving tiny soap figures is the hobby of Mrs. Hazel Kerr MacCabe of New Bedford, who illustrates how it's done.

Glass, Buttons, and Shells Go to Make Up Hobby Show

There were rainbow bits of Sandwich glass excavated on the site of the old Sandwich glass factory on Cape Cod. There were barrettes and side combs—the kind that grandmother used to wear. There were buttons and shells.

Now you've guessed it! It was a hobby show. When the doors opened at Horticultural Hall this morning, 60 hobby exhibits took a bow. Their owners were members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Woman's Clubs, and the show was sponsored by the Press Department of the Federation.

From the doll collections to the whaling relics from New Bedford, there was not an exhibit which lacked an admiring audience, and enthusiasm ran high as visitors passed from metalcraft displays to exquisite soap carvings and along to an international showing of dolls of the nations..

Much admiration was expressed for the excavated Sandwich glass pieces of Mrs. C. H. Danforth of Danvers, who had arranged the colorful bits in mosaics to resemble vases of flowers.

Miss Doris Bramson Whitehouse, former actress at the Castle Square Theater, drew attention with her international dolls, one of which—a small figurine—was given to her when she played with Madame Sarah Bernhardt in L'Aiglon many years ago.

The beautiful metal work in silver and copper displayed by Mrs. Hollis E. Dudley of Swampscott was another cause for exclamations, one particularly effective small object being a dark green goblet with a silver, hand hammered seahorse cemented on the side.

Attractive, too, were the handpainted trays and chests in the exhibit of Mrs. John A. McAuliffe of Newton Highlands, an old seachest decorated in Scandinavian design drawing especial attention, as did an antique grocery tin decorated and made into a stunning clothes hamper.

Mrs. Franklin Norton of Whitman claimed to have the largest comb and barrette in the world in her display of over 500 old combs. Mrs. Hazel Kerr MacCabe of New Bedford not only carves figures out of soap, but also dressed them in quaint costumes.

Needlework and tapestry exhibits were prominent. A gourd table made a colorful spot in a corner, and one of the newest fads—that of collecting buttons—was well represented. Shells, too, were an interesting feature of the show, with miniature reproductions of antique furniture bringing to the fore another popular hobby of the day.

J. R.

300 Hub Women Join in Prayers

More than 300 Greater Boston women of nine Protestant denominations joined today at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Tremont Street, in observing the annual World Day of Prayer. Similar observances were held in Christian communities all over the world today, beginning with services in New Zealand at the start of the day.

"Thy kingdom come," was the theme of this year's meeting, and services were intended to break down barriers to peace. The Act of Worship included the following verses from Psalms 22 (27-28):

"All the ends of the world shall remember and turn unto the Lord: and all the kindreds of the nations shall worship before Thee. For the kingdom is the Lord's: and He is the governor among the nations."

The service was prepared by the World Day of Prayer Committee of Shanghai, China, and the occasion is sponsored by the National Committee of Church Women, and locally by the Boston Federation of Women Church Societies. The nine denominations participating are the Baptist, Congregationalist, Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Swedenborgian, Lutheran, Unitarian, and Universalist.

The offering is to be used in furthering the work of missionaries and schools abroad and for inter-denominationl work among Indian students in United States schools.

Longshoremen Respond to Plea For Patriotism

Association will break its rule on week ends to speedily unload ship needed by the Navy.

The International Longshoreman's Association today agreed to work over the week end in order to unload the cargo from the Mooremacmail, Moore McCormack liner needed immediately by the Navy Department.

In voting to break a longstanding custom of not working over a week end, the Longshoremen answered an appeal to patriotism set before them by local port officials this morning. The ship will be turned over to the Navy as soon as its South American cargo has been discharged.

Normally the union men would not work on the discharge or loading of a steamer more than 20 hours out of the 57 hours from 11 p. m. Fridays to 8 a. m. Mondays.

In order to get the ship discharged as quickly as possible and sent on her way to New York with the remainder of her cargo, representatives of the Navy, the Boston Port Authority, and the Boston Conference of Steamship Operators and Contracting Stevedores, today appealed to the union to endeavor to win the consent of the men to violate their 20-hour rule and work in shifts 24 hours a day to hasten the departure of the vessel. The ship will be delivered to the Navy to use as an auxiliary as soon as the cargo now aboard has been discharged.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has informed local officials that the acquisition of this vessel is a matter of great urgency, and one of vital importance to the defense program. Steamshipmen say that the Mooremacmail can sail from Boston by midnight Saturday if the Longshoremen will work continuously in shifts. Otherwise it will be impossible to sail before Monday.

Governor, Mayor Favor State Taking E. Boston Airport

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said today they are in complete agreement on the Governor's proposal that the State take over the East Boston Airport. They conferred today at the State House.

The Governor made the recommendation in his second inaugural message as a part of a three-point program for aeronautics which includes establishment of a State airport in the Springfield area and purchase of an auxiliary site near Bedford.

The East Boston and Springfield proposals will come before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety next Thursday at 10 a. m.

The East Boston Airport land is owned by the State but is leased to the City until 1948, and the city has spent considerable sums in building and development.

Under the Governor's plan, the State would cancel the lease and reimburse the city for its investment. Under terms of the lease the value of the city's investment can be established by a committee of three, one each appointed by the Mayor and the Governor and one by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

The Governor, after today's conference, remarked that the East Boston Airport is now given only a Class C rating. This, he said, should be immediately raised to Class A because of the airlines now using the facilities.

Exit Four Ribbentrops

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP)—A whole family of Ribbentrops dropped from the world scene today on the stroke of a jurist's pen. The Superior Court granted the Alvin Arnold De Ribbentrops and their two small children permission to change their names to Robinson.

'Let's Have This Fixed'

By a Staff Photographer

Motor Club Spokesman Points to Decaying Worcester Pike

Fred Hamlin, Manager of Boston Automobile Club and local branch of American Automobile Association, joins with Brookline in plea for resurfacing.

Walton Firm May Appeal Wage Verdict

The first Massachusetts concern to contest an indictment alleging wage and hour act violations, an employer of 1,500 workers, today was considering an appeal from the Federal jury verdict returned last night.

The A. G. Walton Company, Inc., of Chelsea, a shoe manufacturing firm, went to trial a week ago in Federal District Court facing allegations of failure to pay the minimum wage, keeping false records, failing to keep records and shipping goods made by underpaid employees in interstate commerce. During the trial, Judge George C. Sweeney dismissed the charge of failing to keep records. The Company was found guilty on the remaining charges.

The jury also returned guilty verdicts against a superintendent of the firm, Carl Anderson, and a forelady, Bessie L. Marshall. The superintendent was charged with falsification of records; Mrs. Marshall with failure to pay the minimum wage and failure to keep records.

The trial attracted considerable attention in legal circles as it was the first opportunity in this district for interpretation of the Wage and Hour Law. Defendants in all other cases have pleaded guilty or agreed to a "consent" decree.

Disposition of the case is scheduled for Monday morning.

Henry M. Leen, assistant U. S. Attorney, and Vernon C. Stoneman, Regional Attorney for the Wage-Hour Division, represented the Government at the trial.

Snow Forecast For Boston Area

Snow—six to eight inches of it—was forecast for Boston and vicinity this afternoon and tonight by G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the Boston office of the United States Weather Bureau.

Northeast storm warnings were hoisted from Block Island to Eastport, Maine, this noon as a strong northeaster of gale force moved up the coast. The coastal disturbance was 150 miles off the Virginia Capes at 12 o'clock and will pass over Cape Cod tonight. Path of the center of the disturbance is expected to lie between Nantucket and Block Island and close to Portland, Maine.

Temperatures will continue below normal for the next five days, with slight fluctuations, according to the Bureau's long-range forecast. Normals for this period are: Boston and New Haven, 32; Nantucket, 33; Concord, N. H., 26; Portland, 28; Burlington, 24; Eastport, 25.

Brookline Joins Autoists In Demand for Pike Repairs

The town of Brookline and the Boston Automobile Club today officially allied themselves with the efforts of motorists and suburban property owners trying to get the State to do something about the seriously scaling surfaces of the seven-year-old, $200,000-a-mile Worcester Turnpike.

A recommendation that the decaying highway be resurfaced with a smooth, two-inch layer of blacktop was presented to the State Department of Public Works this morning by the Brookline Board of Selectmen.

At the same time, Fred Hamlin, Manager of the local branch of the American Automobile Association, spokesman for several thousand New England motorists, registered his protests against the failure of the State to put the Turnpike in proper condition. Lack of funds, he said, is no excuse, in view of the millions of dollars in highway revenues used every year for other than highway improvement.

For the last two weeks, patching has been attempted along the Pike to fill in the ruts. But after investigations of scaling road surfaces that have been getting worse each Spring, Mr. Hamlin insisted that patching was waste effort. He said the Pike needed an entire new surface.

Proposals of the Brookline selectmen that the road be resurfaced were based on recommendations by an investigating committee appointed at the request of Edward Dane, Vice-President of the Brookline Trust Company, and newest member of the Board. It is an interesting commentary upon the condition of the Pike that the committee made its report to the Selectmen without even making an official investigation.

In other words, the Committee members have known the need for Turnpike reconstruction for some time due to the complaints of residents along the road protesting against the noise of cord tires against a rough, stony highway surface. Property values have dropped considerably in these previously high-rated residential districts of Brookline, it is said.

Engineers of the Public Works Department stated that investigations of the Pike's condition would be made at once. But the possibilities of resurfacing the road, if needed, they said, depends largely on what the State Legislature does this year with the millions of dollars in earned highway revenues from excise taxes, registration charges, and the gasoline tax.

In an address before the Society of Automotive Engineers only last night, P. H. Kitfield, assistant project engineer of the state, pointed out that the State reaped $27,200,000 in automobile tax revenues last year. Of this sum, $9,600,000 was distributed to towns and cities for the relief of real estate taxes and $50,000 was contributed to the upkeep of the Sumner Tunnel. By the time administrative costs of the highway department were deducted, there was only $300,000 left for new roads.

Mr. Kitfield anticipated that the 1941 picture would be somewhat better, while public demands to bring State highways up to modern efficiency, he added, would be much more aroused.

Road and Beach Program Studied for Camp Edwards

Construction of a 2½-mile roadway from Camp Edwards to a proposed beach at the Massachusetts end of the Cape Cod Canal to provide beach facilities for soldiers was discussed today at a conference between Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, and Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, State Director of Waterways.

The proposed beach, owned by the Federal Government, is approximately a mile long. A substantial appropriation, the Governor said, would be required from the Legislature for the project. After the present national defense emergency, the proposed beach would become a public bathing area.

Under the plans discussed a bathhouse also would be constructed at the beach. The work would be accomplished jointly by the State Department of Conservation and the State Department of Public Works.

Selectees by the dozen or by the gross go through the Army mill in such a steady stream these days, practically no one at the recruit reception centers throughout the Nation stops to consider whether a man is taken in on call 7 or call 70. As a matter of fact, New England today starts work on 9,100 men drafted in the fifth call.

Practically all of these will go to the 26th Division at Camp Edwards to bring that unit to its full strength. In explaining the special requirements of this call, which affects Massachusetts men only, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff said "It is the policy of the War Department to fill organizations to their authorized strength from the locality from which the unit comes." He intimated that when the 43rd Division is raised to full strength later on, selectees will be chosen from the other five New England states, not including Massachusetts.

For the first time since it opened Nov. 18, 1940, not a single man examined was rejected at the Lamartine Street induction center at Worcester, Mass., today. Fifty-one men from Groton, Fitchburg, and Leominster districts were inducted and forwarded to the Yankee Division at Camp Edwards this afternoon.

Military Maneuvers next summer are expected by authorities to be the most comprehensive and exacting ever held in the United States in peace-time. Regulars, ex-National Guardsmen, and ex-reservists are already pointing their daily drills and training toward the time when they will not only have all the combat equipment they are to be assigned but will have to use it.

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army, said that his troops already have enough equipment to train all the specialists required and that deliveries of the rest are running from 100 per cent to 30 per cent in different units. The General disclosed also that a First Army coast artillery detachment is already at work at the Newfoundland base, one of those acquired from Great Britain.

The Nahant Estate of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be transferred to the United States Government for purposes of national defense, it was learned when a petition for a new certificate of title to the land was entered in Essex County Registry of Deeds in Salem. Just what use it will be put to has not been given out, but Government surveyors have been at work there during the past week and defense activities have been speeded to the utmost at nearby Fort Ruckman on Bass Point. The Lodge estate is at East Point.

The first group of selectees to arrive at the new recruit reception center at Camp Edwards, Mass., yesterday were completely processed and assigned to the 101st Infantry. Those to arrive today and Saturday will not be assigned until Monday.

A special program has been arranged for this Sunday for new arrivals. After church services, the men will be addressed by Maj. Gen. Roger Eckfeldt, Division Command, followed by a band concert by the 180th Field Artillery Band. They will then witness a formal parade and review by the 101st Infantry.

Selectee John J. Tilden, who has completed three months of training as a volunteer selective soldier, was today honorably discharged at Camp Devens, Mass., so he could enlist for a three-year hitch in the regular army.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Coast Guard Night of the Propeller Club. Rear Admiral Leon C. Covell, Assistant Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, will be the main speaker. A dinner will precede the meeting. Reception at 5:30 p. m.; dinner at 6:30 p. m. At the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, Boston.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, fourth lecture of a series by Margaret George on "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today," from 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Concert and Ball to raise funds to purchase mobile kitchens and beach wagons for Britain, under the joint auspices of the Sandy MacFarlane Ambulance Fund and the British War Relief Society. Vocalists and bagpipers will present an hour's concert, followed by a grand march and dancing. At the Hotel Bradford, Boston, 8 p. m.

Concert by the New England Conservatory of Music, featuring unusual and rarely performed music, both classical and modern. Arranged and directed by Quincy Porter, Dean of the Faculty. At Jordan Hall, Huntington Avenue, Boston, 8:15 p. m. Tickets may be obtained free of charge on application to the Conservatory.

Saturday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Old Ivories" by Mrs. Hayward, at 11 a. m., and "English Rooms," also by Mrs. Hayward, at 2 p. m.

At the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain. The story of "Shen of the Sea" for children of the primary grades, at 11 a. m. A program of American folk dances and songs under the auspices of the Norfolk House Center from 2 to 3:30 p. m.

Sixth luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association. Wallace R. Deuel, foreign correspondent and author of the newspaper series "Inside Germany," will speak on "Inside Europe at the Zero Hour." Participating will be Bruce C. Hopper, Associate Professor of Government, Harvard University; Stephen Greene, recently of the London Bureau of the New York Herald, and Count Edmund Czernin, member of the Diplomatic Staff, Czechoslovakian Foreign Office. At the Hotel Copley-Plaza, Boston, at 12:45 p. m.

Bird hunt of the Field and Forest Club. Meet at Harvard Square at 2:15 p. m. Walk in Belmont, accompanied by an ornithologist. Expenses, 20 cents. T. E. C. Robinson, leader.

Belmont walk of the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at Harvard Square at 1:45 p. m. for Belmont bus. There will be autos at the end of the line at 2 p. m. for Rock Meadow. Leader, Miss Hurley, telephone Arn. 1540. Expenses, 20 cents.

Seventeenth Student Conference under the auspices of the Unitarian Universalist Student Council of Greater Boston, open to all young people of college age. Registration at 2:15 p. m.; opening session at 2:45 p. m.; round table conferences on "The World We Want to Build," "Some Questions on Personal Religion," and "Getting a Better Understanding of Marriage," at 3:10 p. m.; vesper service at 5:10 p. m.; supper at 6 p. m. At the Arlington Street Church, Arlington and Boylston Streets, Boston.

Lecture on "Wings of the Wilderness" by Cleveland P. Grant, illustrated with motion pictures in color. First of a series of three lectures sponsored by the Massachusetts Audubon Society. In John Hancock Hall, 90 Saint James Avenue, Boston, at 2:30 p. m. Course tickets, $2.50; Single tickets, $1.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Corinne Paine, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court at 3:40 p. m.

Lecture in French under auspices of the Alliance Francaise. Mme. Madeleine Monnier-Betti will speak on "Les Grandes Figures de la Litterature Francaise du Violoncelle" at the Hotel Copley-Plaza Boston, at 3:30 p. m.

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High Earners From Defense Urged to Save

Harvard economist sees it way to avoid post-war let-down and help keep prices down.

Saving as a means of protecting the living standard of workers was urged today by Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University, one of the foremost labor economists in the United States.

Professor Slichter's appeal for wise spending of labor's increasing income coincided with plans of the Federal Treasury Department to intensify the sale of "baby bonds" to help in financing the cost of national defense.

Entirely independent of the coming money-raising campaign of the Government, the Harvard economic leader recommended the purchase of small-denomination bonds as a method of limiting an excessive demand for luxuries, and so keeping down prices.

If the workers spend their new money lavishly for an artificial standard of living, they will bid up prices against themselves, bring on shortages, raise living costs, and in the end find their higher wages buying less, Professor Slichter pointed out.

If, however, labor spends economically and saves what it can, it will not only protect its own pocketbook but will be laying something aside as a safeguard against the future, when the spur of wartime production is removed and income may sag.

Learning From World War

The Liberty Bonds sold during the World War, Dr. Slichter noted, enabled hundreds of thousands of workingmen later to make their first payments on homes and automobiles.

Observing that present over-time pay would not last forever, he saw in it an unusual opportunity to provide insurance against post-war days.

"There are obstacles, growing out of the demand for armament, to large increases in the supply of many goods of the semi-luxury type in fields where skilled mechanics are being drawn off to work in war industries or shifted to defense production in the same plant," said Professor Slichter. "Limitation of production is likely to occur in these lines, where it is impossible to increase the supply of goods in proportion to the demand.

"Attempts to buy such products indiscriminately out of a sudden rise in income will serve to bid up the price. Increased demand of this type does not tend to raise the general standard of living, but only the cost of living.

"The worker who thoughtlessly puts all his over-time earnings into luxuries and semi-luxuries is buying a temporary standard of living he cannot maintain. He would do better to hold himself to a budget arranged from the long-time point of view.

Easing Possible Let-Down

"There may be hard times ahead when the immense demand for the emergency defense program drops off. The worker will be wise who does not spend all his overtime earnings, but invests part in "baby bonds." Thus he will be helping to finance the national defense, and in addition will be laying up assets to confront the hard times that may lie ahead.

"If there be no depression, what he puts aside in the coming months may help him to maintain a better standard of living in the future, if he is fortunate enough to escape a business slump. Spending will then be a help to business and to wages."

It will require the workers' purchase of small-denomination bonds in considerable quantities, Professor Slichter added, to influence prices to their advantage.

Savings plans should be pushed particularly in the war industries, the Harvard economist advised, and in plants where wage advances are granted.

"Some wage increases might take the form of a contribution of the employer toward a reserve against unemployment," he said.

"It is important to bear in mind what a rise in the cost of living really means," he concluded. "It means that workers are wasting a considerable part of their pay in bidding up the prices of scarce supplies of goods. That waste can be avoided and virtually the same standard of living maintained at a lower cost."

Martin Protests Ban on Aluminum

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Refusal of the Priorities Board to allow two Massachusetts jewelry manufacturers to obtain the aluminum they need may mean the loss of employment for hundreds of workers, Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, said today.

Mr. Martin, House minority leader, said that the Whiting and Davis Co., Plainville, Mass., and the Mandalian Manufacturing Co., North Attleboro, Mass., were refused a request for aluminum by the Priorities Board of the Office of Production Management.

The Board has restricted the use of aluminum to war materials, chiefly airplane parts, Mr. Martin said, and he forecast restrictions within a short time on the use of nickel, tin and brass.

Poultry Price Stays Low But Meats Go Up

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Although market men aver that the supply of meats is larger than a year ago, the price structure holds steady, and in some cases is even tending higher.

Pork, though seasonable and lauded as inexpensive, is edging up right along. Loins for roasting were as low as 16 cents in chain stores early in January but today are selling at 19 cents in the same chain stores. Beef prices are high, as they have been for several weeks.

Housewives who are attempting to keep their food budget within bounds, find some consolation, however, in the poultry situation. Fowl are available as low as 19 cents a pound, and chain stores offer them at 23 cents. Chickens are around 27 cents in chains, ducks 18 cents in at least one cut-price suburban market, and turkeys can be had as low as 23 cents. Fresh, New England raised turkeys are around 35 cents.

Legs of lamb are steady in price, with chains quoting 23 cents a pound again this week end but with independent merchants asking up to 30 cents. Veal is in the market with merchants offering native veal roasts around 30 cents. Some suburban cut-price stores offer veal legs as low as 15 cents.

Sea Food Prices Firm

Seafood prices are firm. Fresh eastern halibut is offered in downtown stores around 45 cents. Salmon is the same price. Chilled swordfish is as high as 40 cents in most stores, though some merchants shave the price a bit. Smelts range from 30 to 40 cents, depending on size. Haddock is offered from 12 to 14 cents in most stores, cod 12 cents and steak cod 18 cents.

On the other hand, chain stores offer fish at less money, steak cod, for instance, as low as 10 cents, chilled salmon 17 to 19 cents, halibut 23 to 29 cents, mackerel 5 to 8 cents.

In vegetables, California asparagus is attracting attention in the Faneuil Hall market area but at 65 cents a bunch or so. Green peas are more plentiful and can be had as low as two pounds for 17 cents, in some chain stores. Green beans are around 20 to 21 cents a pound, wax beans 19 cents, new cabbage 5 cents a pound, and spinach 5 cents a pound.

Vegetables and Fruit

Yellow onions are usually priced six pounds for 15 cents, carrots 4 to 5 cents a bunch, beets 5 cents or thereabouts a bunch, winter squash 6 cents, cauliflower 25 cents a bunch, depending on size, and iceberg lettuce 10 cents a head.

Strawberries from Florida are down to 19 cents a pint basket after several weeks of higher prices. Emperor grapes are 25 cents in the Faneuil Hall area, Seville oranges 50 cents a dozen, and South American nectarines 50 to 60 cents a dozen. Pineapples are around 15 cents each.

Eggs are fairly reasonable. Nearby hennery, double-yolk eggs are quoted at 38 cents a dozen, and large all brown at 33. At some farm houses along the roads, motorists are buying large brown fresh eggs at 30 cents. Butter is fairly steady in price, best grade of print butter in chain stores being 35 cents.

Concrete: Useful and Decorative

Blocks Fit Together Snugly

(1) Garage in Lyle, Wash., showing decorative effect of interlocking concrete blocks. (2) Five tons of concrete blocks fit snugly into small transportation space. (3) Dead air space inside blocks provides excellent insulation. (4) Showing method of installing interlocking blocks that fit into one another like cogs in a wheel.

Concrete Gains Popularity For Use in Low-Cost Home

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although concrete as a building material obtained its initial impetus as far back as 1825 with the discovery of cement, it is now being pushed into the building headlines by a current demand for low-cost, durable houses, according to representatives of the concrete industry.

Only this week, agents of the D. J. Kennedy Company of Pittsburgh stopped in Boston long enough to tell this columnist of a new precast concrete unit called "cemenstone" which can be sold to the building industry in standard sizes and shapes like steel units. For the first time concrete units, under strict temperature control, can be produced for the markets in only a few days time.

From far-away Washington State, representatives of Lamont & Young Company pointed out that ever-increasing demands for durability, economy, and speed in construction were booming a type of interlocking concrete wall block that has defied cracks and leaks in construction for 25 years.

Cast in Sections

The word "interlocking" is a complete chapter in the story of the concrete block which is cast in sections, is very light, and is fitted together with no mortar-like links in a great chain. In fact, users of this type of block say that the use of mortar is as old fashioned as the kerosene lamp.

But to become technical for a moment: The sections constitute the wall members, always uniform in size, shape and weight, and end in key members 9 to 12 inches thick. Important advantage of this type of construction is an extensive dead-air space assuring excellent insulation while affording sufficient room for conduits and plumbing connections.

The ease with which these units are put into place and permanently locked into the wall even surpasses the speed of construction afforded by the so-called, double-wall system, used extensively in New England. This system calls for two four-inch walls, mortared into place and separated by a dead-air space for insulation. Interlocking units may be 6, 8 or 18 inches wide.

When the interlocking wall reaches a height of 16 inches, it is sealed with solidly poured concrete. This process is followed at every 16-inch interval giving the wall a solidity that makes the historical Roman productions seem "weak" by comparison, the agents state.

Other Advantages

But there are other advantages held for interlocking units. They are proof against vermin, termites, moisture, fire, seasonal changes in weather, hurricane and . . . well, what else do you want? Last but not least, they have an architectural distinction which many families like in the Middle and Far West.

Homes of pronounced individuality and durability are being built of interlocking concrete units, selling for $2,500 to $7,500. One $7,500 home on a hillside in Oakland, Calif., has a complete, three-story room plan.

Another five-room house with a seven-foot deep basement, costs $2,500. A residence set on a 600-foot bluff overlooking the Columbia River registered a 60-degree temperature in the basement with no fire in the house at all, when the thermometer outside trembled around 10 degrees above zero. A model home built 25 years ago of interlocking units is without signs of cracks or leaks.

Concrete authorities say the chief difficulty in selling homes of this material is the holdover of an idea that concrete is particularly an industrial rather than a residential construction material. The esthetic rather than the values of solidity, durability, and insulation against weather have attracted the eye of would-be homeowners. But the turn toward economical construction, comfort, and low-maintenance costs, plus the improvement in the appearance of concrete homes, is turning the public microscope upon this type of building everywhere.

Floor Heating Found Success; Reduces Costs

STORRS, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP)—A botany professor who experimented with floor heating because he believed installation of radiators would spoil the interior appearance of his log cabin, said today he had evolved a method which would reduce construction costs on small homes from $300 to $500.

Dr. Raymond Wallace, Connecticut University faculty member, asserted thermo coils embedded in the floor of his 18 by 30-foot cabin represented the first successful attempt at floor heating in a dwelling.

Recalling how ancient Romans used hot air conduits under the floor, Dr. Wallace had his cabin built on a concrete slab in which was embedded a maze of three-quarter inch iron pipe. A hot water heating system and pump, regulated by a thermostat, keeps heated water flowing through the pipe.

Even in sub-zero weather, he said, the cabin maintains a temperature ranging from 69 to 73 degrees. Hot air rising toward the ceiling keeps the floor from becoming unduly warm.

Since the system requires no basement, a contractor estimated that it would reduce the cost of building a five-room house by at least $300.

Dr. Wallace says, "I am convinced that the small home-owner can get adequate heating with less trouble and expense, using this system."

Mayors of Area Discuss Elevated Deficit Reduction

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin lunched today with Mayors and Selectmen of Greater Boston cities and towns, trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway and Metropolitan District officials to discuss a pending legislative measure which would reduce the annual "El" deficit by about $165,000.

The bill has the effect of reducing the interest charges which the Elevated must pay on its capital debt. It would do this by reducing the overlay requirement from 2 per cent to 1 per cent on that portion of its bonds acquired by the Boston Metropolitan District.

The bill also would continue the authority of the Boston Metropolitan District to acquire Elevated bonds. The district has already acquired about $60,000,000 of these and will—if the pending measure is passed—acquire the remaining $16,500,000 between now and 1947. This means that the Boston Metropolitan District is gradually acquiring ownership of the "El."

Space, Tool Data Gathering Plan

The Massachusetts Industrial Committee is today considering a plan to divide Massachusetts into 39 industrial areas for the purpose of gathering and distributing information regarding availability of factory space and "tool hours" necessary to national defense industry.

The plan under consideration has been developed by Powell M. Cabot, Chairman of the State Industrial and Development Commission, and John F. Tinsley, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and is a development of the so-called Rhode Island plan. Under the Rhode Island system, such information is gathered weekly by a central committee and published for the benefit of concerns desiring to sublet portions of their national defense contracts for purposes of speed.

Dirksen Bill Opposed By Fish Trade

Asserting that members of the crew of fishing vessels are, in effect, "factory workers aboard a floating shop," and cannot be employed through a Government-operated hiring hall as just "another man," Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, returned to his desk today from Washington after testifying before the House Merchant Marine Committee, on the Dirksen Bill.

Under the terms of the bill, union-hiring halls, in the maritime industry would give way to Government-operated halls, as a step toward control of subversive activities. The hearing brought forth wide opposition from maritime unions. Mr. Cooley told the committee that "peculiar conditions obtaining in the fishing industry made it impossible to live up to conditions of the bill as written."

Discussing the proposed legislation today, Mr. Cooley said that he favored the bill as a whole; that it would give the Government records and data of each man aboard ships; that provision providing that 75 per cent of all crews must be American citizens or else have been in this country prior to July 1, 1925, was a step in the right direction, and praised the clause that would allow the Secretary of Commerce to make exceptions where it was impossible to secure Americans for the work.

(V. J. Malone, representing the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Association (independent), told the House Merchant Marine Committee in Washington today the "best way to kill Communism and other subversive activities in the merchant marine is to keep on improving wages and living conditions."

(The average seaman, he said, was "not interested in Communism or Naziism, but only in three good meals a day, good living quarters and fair wages.")

While the legislation is apparently intended chiefly for merchant shipping, it would affect the fishing industry, in the opinion of Mr. Cooley, as the word "crews" appears frequently in the bill, he pointed out today. The fishing captains take on men a few minutes before sailing under the present system, but they have the privilege of selection, he said. Under the proposed bill, the captains would be obliged to apply to the Government-operated hiring hall, and take whatever man or men were sent to him.

Patrick McHugh, of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, of Boston, also testified at the hearing, expressing doubt that the bill would apply to his organization, adding, "if it does, it would create chaotic conditions."

At the hearing James J. Delaney, representing the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, opposed the measure. "There is plenty of law to keep discipline aboard ship, and avoid creating turmoil if the Maritime Commission, and the Bureau of Marine Inspection would enforce it," he said.

Labor Restriction Viewed as Menace

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Representative Harry B. Coffee (D) of Washington told a group of 50 Connecticut members of the National Religion and Labor Foundation today that there was "great danger, due to war hysteria," that Congress would restrict gains made by labor in recent years.

He remarked further to the delegates, attending a national conference on religious problems, that reports of "isolated strikes in so-called defense industries are giving the average citizen the idea labor is conspiring to destroy industry and failing to co-operate in the national defense program. This will aid reactionaries in clipping labor until labor won't be able to function at all."

Representative LeRoy D. Downs (D) of Connecticut, publisher of the South Norwalk, Conn., Evening Sentinel, said he knew of no attempts at censorship of newspapers. Remarking he had received a request from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox for co-operation in preventing publication of ship movements and military secrets, Mr. Downs declared, "I don't think, however, that the public or members of Congress ever would stand for censorship."

Representative William J. Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut declared that he would oppose any attempts in Congress to outlaw the right of labor to strike.

Conn. Split Over Thanksgiving

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP)—The Judiciary Committees of the Connecticut House and Senate split over a bill making the last Thursday in November Thanksgiving Day, but they agreed, after hearing the pleas of half a dozen tribesmen garbed in full regalia, that an annual Indian Day would be a good idea.

The Senate Committee, with Democrats in the majority, voted an unfavorable report on the Thanksgiving Day bill introduced by Representative Gerald Marsh, New Milford Republican, and the Republican-controlled House Committee favored it.

Mr. Marsh, arguing briefly before the joint hearing, said Connecticut was the first state to make Thanksgiving an annual holiday, and Representative Walter Howe, Litchfield Republican, said the New York Legislature already had adopted a similar bill. No one appeared in opposition to the measure.

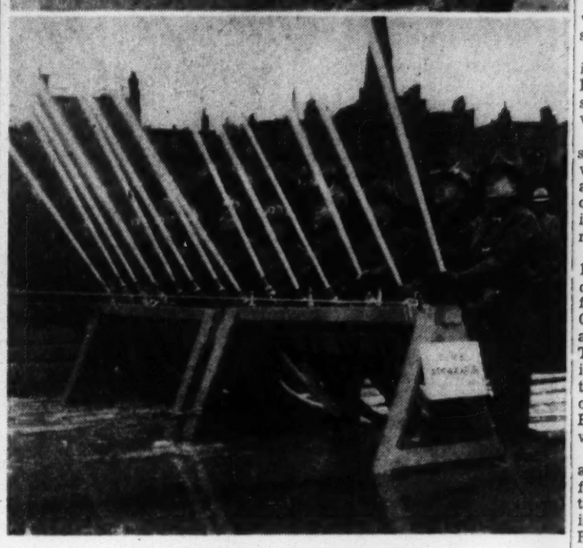
After his election and before his inauguration, Gov. Robert A. Hurley, a Democrat, said that in the matter of proclaiming Thanksgiving he would follow the lead of President Roosevelt, who advanced the date one week in 1939 and 1940.

The Indians appeared before the Committees to plead for an annual Indian Day "which shall be suitably observed in the public schools of the State as a day of commemoration of the American Indian and his contribution to American life and civilization." They proposed the last Friday in September for the holiday.

Tenney Heads Law Review

Election of Dudley B. Tenney, of Washington, D. C., Oberlin '39, as President of the Harvard Law Review for the next academic year was announced at the University yesterday. Offices of the Review are among the highest honors at the Harvard Law School.

Safety Factor in Fire



Portable Pump Proves Its Value

Upper: One of the portable pumps which can substitute for a fire engine in time of emergency. Boston is buying four of these, in connection with its program of precautions against air raids or other need. These pumps have been found useful in London in combating incendiary bombs. Lower: Pump goes into action. Here it shoots 14 streams skyward. It can pump 600 gallons a minute, compared to a fire engine's capacity of 750 gallons. Compact, powerful, and easily towed through city streets, the pump can substitute for a fire engine in emergency. It is operated by gasoline motor.

Rhode Island NYA Unit Busy; Makes Varied Defense Items

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28—The Rhode Island unit of the National Youth Administration, greatly expanded during the past year, already has been fitted into the national defense picture and is producing such varied items as torpedo parts and mess tables for the United States Army and Navy. The present enrollment in Providence stands at 493, all young men and women between the ages of 18 and 25.

The parts for torpedoes for the Navy are being made by NYA trainees at machine shops in Providence and Kingston. Similar machine shops now are being set up at Pawtucket, Newport and Woonsocket. All this work is under the direction of experts at the Newport Naval Torpedo Station, where torpedoes for the Navy's submarines and destroyers are assembled.

Newport NYA workers have completed rifle ranges for troops at Fort Adams, Wetherell and Getty, all in the lower Narragansett Bay area. They have also contributed 65 mess tables, smokestacks for barracks, practice gun sights, and bulletin boards.

Several of Rhode Island's NYA clerical workers have taken over full-time clerical positions at Rhode Island cantonments. William H. Cotter, Jr., acting State NYA Administrator, explained that this is in line with the practice in other sections where civilian NYA workers are replacing soldiers in non-military duties wherever possible.

Scores of young men who have been trained at the NYA machine shop in this city have since found openings in private industry.

Night Courses

Night school courses for soldiers attached to the Sixth Corps Area Headquarters here have been started by the Providence School Department with special courses arranged in stenography, typewriting, and other clerical subjects.

Forty Army men are taking the course under Ralph Wilkins, head of the commercial department of the Hope High School. Classes are held five nights a week, each class lasting three hours.

Dr. James L. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools in Providence, has announced that draftsmanship and other courses will be added soon for the Army men. He arranged the night school through funds allocated by the United States Office of Education.

The Providence schools also are co-operating with the services with special courses for young men seeking to enter the Air Corps.

Civil Service Changes

Support was being mobilized this week to fight changes in the Rhode Island Civil Service Law as proposed by Gov. J. Howard McGrath.

Henry C. Hart, President of the Rhode Island Bar Association, charged that the proposed changes would be "shameful." He particularly criticized the Governor's suggestion that a three-man board be appointed to administer the Act in place of the present Civil Service Director. This would be "definitely a backward step, in my opinion," Mr. Hart said.

Smith to Hear O'Hara Claims

Federal District Judge Francis J. W. Ford today appointed Fitz Henry Smith, Jr., Commissioner to hear claims against the Mary E. O'Hara, Boston fishing schooner lost in the harbor Jan. 18.

Judge Ford restrained all litigation pending a hearing before Commissioner Smith April 11. All claims, the Judge said, should be made with Commissioner Smith before the hearing.

Boston Lays Plan to Meet Emergencies

Continued from Page 1

lar to those widely used in London to put out incipient fires. With a capacity of 600 gallons a minute, these compact devices can be hooked onto a motorcycle, taxicab, or other vehicle and towed through the City. In an emergency they could substitute for a fire engine.

The Civilian Auxiliary program will have trained 1,500 volunteer civilian firemen by August, and at least another 500 each year, Mr. Reilly stated.

These reserve firemen are being trained in the handling of extinguishers, hose lines, pumps, ladders, gas masks, and first-aid equipment. Rescue work and the laying of hose lines are among the skills taught.

Work for Legion

In time of emergency these men would report to the nearest fire station.

A call will be issued shortly asking all members of the American Legion in Boston to register at fire stations for work as air-raid wardens.

A series of special maps for fire stations has been developed to show where water supplies, sprinklers and fire escapes are located. The character and structure of buildings are recorded for the benefit of rescue squads.

The Department also has located 1,000 old, dried-up cisterns that could easily be used to store water for fire-fighting purposes if the City's water supply were jeopardized, the Commissioner went on. These two points would be useful in suburban and residential districts. In the downtown area, water can be pumped as far inland as Boston Common from the fireboat without use of booster pumps.

Through the Red Cross, women are to be trained as an auxiliary force to set up emergency canteens, carry messages, and administer first aid, according to Mr. Reilly. This project is to parallel the Civilian Auxiliary fire-fighting course.

Signal systems have been worked out with the assistance of "ham" radio operators of Greater Boston. For short-wave radiocasting, it is easier to transmit messages through a point outside the City, than directly between two points within the City. These amateur operators would be mobilized to neutralize any breakdown in the fire-alarm system.

Work for Departments

City departments would be called to do what they can do best. The Public Works Department, through its experience in snow removal and street building, is assigned to rally laborers and contractors for removal of debris.

The Boston Housing Authority has been named to supervise the providing of emergency housing accommodations in public buildings such as schools, and also outside the City for evacuees.

The Public Welfare Department, the Boston Council of Social Agencies, the Election Department, and the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages all have trained help which would be called to set up identification stations to help in locating missing persons and lost children.

The Municipal Employment Bureau has lists of laborers and skilled workmen which might be used, according to Mr. Reilly.

The Wire Division has its own squad of trained electricians and inspectors, and is in constant contact with electrical and building contractors who would be mobilized.

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Rudolf Serkin in Recital—Radio Prospects—New Films in Boston

Large Audience Greets Pianist in Jordan Hall

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Percussion, the class of musical contrivances in which the piano is often placed, must be regarded as an inappropriate term when talk runs of Rudolf Serkin, the recitalist appearing in Jordan Hall last evening. For percussion has to do with striking, and Mr. Serkin is no keyboard striker. He elicits sound from his instrument, but not by the hit and whack method. He does it by agency, no denying, of a lever-and-trip mechanism; but there results none of that thump which we associate with a weight fastened at the end of a stick and swung heavily against a sonorous object, be it of metal or whatever else. For that which he exercises his hands upon does not bear description as hammer-clavier. Quite otherwise, it deserves truly and indisputably the name of piano-forte —something that produces tone, now loud and now soft, but at no time makes a steely clang.

We may grant, indeed, that the source of what we hear is vibrating strings; but as far as the illusion, the general impression, and the persuasive effect of the thing count, those trembling wires suffer no harsh or violent impact ever; nor do our ears at any fortissimo moment of the playing have to endure the slightest distress of noise and din.

* * *

The technique of piano performance progresses a step under the ministrations of such an executant as this. A path opens, as they say; and a challenge comes, as again they say. Of course the technique must justify itself by proving that with its help interpretation goes ahead also. Yet we may question whether the technique could have developed independently of a purpose, and whether the end is not somehow inherent in the means. But in any event Mr. Serkin interests, by the showing at Jordan Hall, a large public; and let's see them draw out a big house to a piano recital unless they have something to impart.

Take Mr. Serkin in the Rondo of Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata in C major, Opus 53. The story has all been told in the early pages of the work. Nothing remains but to hold hearers with a pleasing bit of recurrent melody that flatters their intelligence and appreciation without overtaxing either. Shall there be, then, just a routine wind-up, an exhibition of finger dexterity, and a few tricks of shading and contrasts of tempi, and then applause? Not at all. Neither the audience nor the composer is let down in any such fashion. The thought of the sonata is kept at top level to the last note, Humor, to be sure, slips in; but the plane of high comedy is maintained, and no descending to the trivial.

* * *

In the Brahms Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel, Opus 24, every episode stands distinct in mood and consistent with itself. Somehow, too, a Handelian feeling survives from original statement of the air to concluding passage of counterpoint. The whole composition, moreover, is held together in as much unity as if it were in the design and plan of a sonata.

Schubert Impromptus, Opus 90, in G flat major and E flat major were new-moon romance; Smetana Czech Dances in A minor and F major were holiday fun in the best vein of the folk. Chopin's Polonaise in A flat major, Opus 53, instead of being the pompous, grandiose study it so often is made, seemed like a popular jollification—drawing-rooms and concert halls forgotten.

M-G-M

Jeanette MacDonald

Soloist with Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra, Sunday, WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Mayor Tobin to Launch Series of Municipal Talks

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Premieres of a municipal and international series of talks are scheduled among week-end radio programs. A local station's dramatic group is to receive its network debut, the "Archie" character of Ed Gardner is to have a commercial debut, and radio listeners' ideas for programs are to receive serious attention in new programs.

Musical items promised are the beginning of a four-concert series by George Szell, Czechoslovakian conductor, some Bach organ music transcribed for orchestra, a first performance by the Philharmonic and the semi-finals of the opera auditions.

Tonight

Drama

Alla Nazimova to be heard in Arch Oboler adaptation of Fedorova's "The Family"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Paul Muni to portray role of lawyer in "Crime Syndicate"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Variety

Ethel Waters, Negro star, to be heard in portion of "Mamba's Daughters," among features of Kate Smith's variety hour; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Saturday

Premieres

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston to launch series entitled "Boston's Future: What It Means to You," with "General Resume of Boston's Problems"; WNAC, 1:15.

Guy Hedlund Players of WTIC, Hartford, Conn., to make network debut in weekly series beginning with Georgia Backus' "Star Dust"; NBC-Red-Wnac, 3:30.

Ed Gardner as "Archie" to play host weekly to a variety of radio, screen, and stage stars; Yvette, stylist singer, and Colonel Stoopnagle to be inaugural guests; also Shirley Booth as "Miss Duffy"; John Kirby's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Music

Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" in Metropolitan Opera matinee, with Josephine Tuminia, John Charles Thomas, Bruno Landi, Ezio Pinza, and Salvatore Baccaloni as principals; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Mozart Symphony in G minor (K. 550), to be played by Student Chamber Orchestra of Curtis Institute; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

George Szell, Czechoslovakian conductor, has scheduled Schumann's Symphony No. 4, in D minor, Haydn's Symphony No. 97, in C, and Richard Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel," for first of four concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Version of "Pagliacci" to conclude current season of Chicago Theater of Air; Frederick Jagel, Igor Gorin, and Marion Claire to sing leads; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Drama

Luise Rainer of the films to play lead in "Lincoln Highway" story; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 a. m.

Knickerbocker Playhouse to play "Love's Old Sweet Song," a story based on a golden wedding anniversary; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Sunday

Premieres

Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, and Miguel Aleman, Mexican Minister of the Interior, to speak on inaugural of "The Americas Speak," under the auspices of Rotary International, with music from Latin American capitals; MBS-WAAB, 4.

"What's Your Idea?," to present radio program suggestions sent in by listeners; Simone Simon, inaugural guest; also Little Jackie Heller, tenor, and Ted Fiorito's Orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 6:30.

Talks, forums

Ted Malone's literary pilgrimage to bring him to home of Helen Hunt Jackson, author of "Ramona," at Colorado Springs, Colo.; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

University of Chicago Round Table to discuss "How to Recognize and Combat Nazi Propaganda," with Clyde Miller, executive secretary of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, on the panel; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Music

Robert Weede, baritone, shortly to be heard at Metropolitan in "Rigoletto," to sing aria from that work in Music Hall concert; also duet from "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Selma Kaye; also orchestral arrangement of Bach's Organ Fantasia and Fugue in A minor, and his "Arioso," conducted by Erno Rapee; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

First performance, with orchestral accompaniment, of the Miaskovsky Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, with Mishel Piastro, soloist, scheduled to celebrate decade of Mr. Piastro's service as concertmaster with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony; also Van Vactor's "Overture to a Comedy" and Ravel's "Ma Mère L'Oye" ("Mother Goose") Suite, conducted by Mr. Barbirolli; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Christina Carroll, Mona Paulee, and Lansing Hatfield to be heard in second round of Metropolitan Auditions semi-finals; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5.

Jeanette MacDonald to sing "Merry Widow" waltz and "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms," with Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Richard Crooks to sing Schubert's Serenade, Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart," and Massenet's "Elégie," with Chicago Woman's Symphony Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Lawrence Tibbett to sing "Di Provenza" from "La Traviata," Brahms' "In Summer Fields" and Mendelssohn's "I'm a Roamer Bold," in Sunday evening musicale; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Lucy Monroe and Conrad Thibault to be the new vocal stars of the nine-year "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Drama

Marc Connelly's original play, "The Mole on Lincoln's Cheek," with Robert Young, Audrea Leeds and Charles Bickford, to be second of Free Company stories in defense of freedom of speech; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Adolphe Menjou and Verree Teasdale to play leads in True Boardman comedy of theater folk, "Out Of This World"; CBS-WEEI, 6.

Bette Davis and Brian Aherne to play leads in version of Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre" in Screen Guild program; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to play John Houseman adaptation of English film, "Prison Without Bars"; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Monday

John Edwards, singer and pianist, to begin three-a-week series titled "Girl About Town," with Cy Walters and Johnny Garde, piano team; CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Albert Ammons, boogiewoogie pianist, to be featured with Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Drama

Kay Francis to play lead role in "My Bill," family drama, in De Mille hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

NBC

Josephine Tuminia

To sing role of Rosina in "The Barber of Seville," for Metropolitan Opera matinee, WBZ, 2 p. m.

Flute Players Club

The Flute Players Club will give its second concert of the season at the Hotel Vendome on the afternoon of March 9. The Chardon String Quartet will be assisted by Henriette d'Estournelles de Constant, cello; Esther Asher, piano; Georges Laurent, flute; Fernand Gillet, oboe; Victor Polatschek, clarinet, and Raymond Allard, bassoon. The program includes a Trio in C minor for flute, oboe, and bassoon, with piano continuo, by Telemann; a Concert for two celli, by Couperin; a trio in E flat for oboe, clarinet, and bassoon, by Pierre Octave Ferroud (first time in Boston), and Schubert's Quintet, Op. 163, for two violins, viola, and two celli.

'Your Loving Son'

Another opening has been added to Boston's meager spring list. This is "Your Loving Son," now scheduled to tenant the Plymouth Theater during the week of March 17. This is the piece that Ezra Stone tried out in Cambridge last summer. Frankie Thomas Jr. now assumes the principal role. The New York opening has been postponed to March 24, at the Little Theater.

'The Strawberry Blonde'

Changing the title to "The Strawberry Blonde" isn't all that Warners have done to James Hagan's nostalgic comedy, "One Sunday Afternoon." The present screen transcription, now at the Metropolitan Theater, is an improvement over the one made in 1934, with Gary Cooper, Fay Wray, and Frances Fuller, but even this second attempt fails to recognize the cinematic opportunities inherent in the original play. James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland were excellent choices for the roles of Biff and Amy, but Director Raoul Walsh has not grasped the qualities of tenderness and charm which the story is supposed to embody.

The initial misconception about the character of the play probably occurred in the script by Julius J. and Philip G. Epstein. They have so changed the two girls, Amy Lind and Virginia Brush, that Virginia, the "vamp" of the original, is now all shy charm, while Amy, the quiet and shy, now emerges as the bold one. Rita Hayworth makes Virginia so attractive that her later unhappiness seems quite unjustified, while Miss de Havilland is made to play Amy as a cheapened, unsympathetic character almost throughout the film.

"Strawberry Blonde," with all its changes, is still the story of Biff Grimes, a bragging dentist who supposes himself a gay blade and a formidable fighter. Losing Virginia to Hugo Barnstead, a ward heeler, Biff consoles himself by marrying Amy, though still thinking himself in love with Virginia. It is only in later years, after Hugo has railroaded Biff to prison as the unwitting pawn in a large contracting swindle, that Biff learns the worth of Amy and sees Virginia in her true light. As noted, however, the contrast fails to emerge because of the confused introduction of the two girls.

Like the play on which it was based, "The Strawberry Blonde" is told through the technique of the flashback. But the transition is clumsily handled. There are able supporting performances by Jack Carson (Hugo), Alan Hale, George Tobias, and Una O'Connor. It is unfortunate that the film has lost so much of the wistfulness, humor, and charm of the play. A great deal is made of the songs from the era, notably that of the title. Drinking and saloon brawling are introduced, but for no particular purpose.

"The Monster and the Girl," the second feature, is a melodrama in which a series of murders are committed by a gorilla in which a human brain has been implanted. Ellen Drew, Robert Paige, Paul Lukas, and Joseph Calleia are in the cast.

NBC

Conrad Thibault

New baritone soloist on "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round" program, Sunday, WNAC, 10 p. m.

Troubadours' Program

Joan and Betty Rayner, Troubadours, who enact legends, songs, and stories, announce a program, "Green and Gold," at the Civic Repertory Theater on Sunday evening, to include such English and French pieces as "The Cherry Tree's in Flourish," "Strawberry Fair," "Le Petit Tambour," "Going up to London," "The Windsor Lady," some Chinese and Japanese studies, and the "Ballad of the Kind Little Creatures" of Richard le Gallienne.

Stradivarius Quartet

The Stradivarius Quartet, comprising Wolfe Wolfinsohn, Bernard Robbins, Marcel Dick, and Iwan d'Archambeau, give a program at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at Fenway Court on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. They will play Pochon's arrangement of the Bach Passacaglia in C minor, Beethoven's Quartet in C minor, Op. 18, No. 4, and Schubert's Quartet in D minor, "Death and the Maiden."

Ralph Bellamy Keeps Busy

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

"Poor Ralph Bellamy," they say, "he never gets the girls in his pictures."

Anyone who has heard juveniles in the movies arguing the point of "getting the girl" with producers before accepting parts knows that to the actor this is important. Sometimes a well-known leading man will consent to be shown losing the girl in a picture, as Gary Cooper did in "Northwest Mounted Police," but this is rare.

What they don't known about Ralph Bellamy, however, is that while he never—or almost never—gets the girl, he nearly always gets the picture.

He explained this to me one day during an interval in his work on "Affectionately Yours" at the Warner studios. In this picture the girl is Merle Oberon, and a comparative newcomer, Dennis Morgan, wins her. Mr. Morgan has been in only one or two pictures and he lost the girl in "Kitty Foyle." Mr. Bellamy has been in so many that, in one of them, "His Girl Friday," Director Howard Hawks felt justified in sending one of the characters in the picture to find another (played by Ralph Bellamy) with the information that he "looks like that movie actor, Ralph Bellamy." This was considered funny at the time, but it has been repeated too many times since then.

Mr. Bellamy began his screen career in 1930, and did about as well as the average young leading man for several years. About the time he thought he was going to get this sort of thing on a really paying basis, "The Awful Truth" came along, and he played the role of the young Oklahoman who came out on the short end. This started a cycle.

He is almost never idle, and when he is, his handsome income —one of the really large ones in Hollywood—allows him to satisfy his hobbies, which include collecting old books and old music boxes, golf, swimming, and tennis.

He can't remember when he didn't want to be an actor. He recalls the first play he saw, "The Wizard of Oz," when he was six. He left home at 13, and for a while played minor roles with traveling stock companies. He was promoted to leads as he grew older, and larger.

He landed on Broadway in 1929, playing a role in "Town Boy." He followed this with tours in "Holiday" and "Coquette," signing his first movie contract the same year with Sam Goldwyn. By mutual consent, this was torn up the day he arrived on the West Coast.

But he has been going strong ever since, and didn't even have competition in his type of role until Jack Carson came along.

"This role," you can hear them say in story conferences in Hollywood almost any day, "is a natural for Ralph Bellamy."

What they don't always realize is that it became a "natural" for Ralph Bellamy because Ralph Bellamy made it that way.

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Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—
"The Man in Half Moon Street," by Barre Lyndon. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway—
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette and Mary Healy. 1:45, 5:05, 8:20. Personal appearance of Stirling Hayden. 2:45, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Play Girl," Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 1:00, 4:35, 8:05. "March of Time," 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:20. "The Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40.

Kenmore—
"Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 3:20, 6:45, 10. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew and Paul Lukas. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Western Union," Robert Taylor, Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:00 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 9 a. m., 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. "Ride, Kelly," Eugene Pallette and Mary Healy. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30. Personal appearance of Stirling Hayden. 1:50, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—
"Secret Evidence," 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10:05. "Petticoat Politics," with the Higgins Family. 12, 3:50, 7:45. Stage Show: 1:15, 5:05, 9.

Scollay—
"Western Union," Robert Taylor, Randolph Scott. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Latest Information Please," "Story of Henry Bergh," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—
"Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:25, 5, 8:30. "The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Telepix—
"Monastery," "Mary Roberts Rinehart Mystery," "Caribbean Sentinels," "Kid Quiz," "Henry Bergh's S. P. C. A." Comedy; Music, cartoon and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:54 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont—
"If I Had My Way," 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. "Dawn Patrol," 9, 11:35, a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Uptown—
"Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field, Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:40, 6:15, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Saunders. 2. Evenings 6:05-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Love Thy Neighbor." Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Snow White," "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkel. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "South of Suez," George Brent. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge: "Ninotchka," Greta Garbo. 3:50, 7:40. "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," Robert Donat. 2, 5:50, 9:40. **Brookline Village:** "Give Us Wings," with The Dead End Kids. 4:32, 8:06. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2:50, 6:30, 9:45.

Cleveland Circle: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamaar. 3, 6:15, 9:40, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard and Ellen Drew. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:16, 9:16. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "The Villain Still Pursued Her," H. Herbert and Anita Louise. "San Francisco Docks," 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 9:25. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Four Mothers," the Lane Sisters. 3:25, 8:16. Haunted Honeymoon," 1:54, 6:45, 9:50.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Give Us Wings," "Three Men from Texas." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:44, 8:17. "Youth Will Be Served," 1:37, 7:10, 10:06.
Park: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Three Men from Texas." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2, 4, 8. "Night at Earl Carrolls," Ken Murray. 1:54, 6:49, 10:05.
Hyde Park: "You're Out of Luck," F. Darro and Kay Sutton. "Colorado," Roy Rogers. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:30, 8:15. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN — Granada: "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45, 4:58, 8:11. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:55, 6:08, 9:21.
Mystic: "Life With Henry," with the Aldrich family. 2:05, 8:30. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:30, 7, 9:55.
Maplewood "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:14, 8:09. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:55, 7:40.
Orpheum: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Wagon Train," Tim Holt. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 8. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3:24, 9:39.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "South of Suez," George Brent. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:25, 8:15. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 2:15, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Murder Over New York." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 7. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. Continuous 3:30 to 11.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Gallant Sons." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford.

QUINCY — Quincy: "East Side Kids," "Barnyard Follies," with Rufe Davis and Mary Lee. Stage Show.
Strand: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery and Constance Cummings.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell. "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell. "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "A Night at Earl Carrolls." 2 and 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "Snow White." "Heroes in Blue." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. "Mummy's Hand." 3 and 7:30.
Strand: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Great Plane Robbery." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Fighting 69th," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Swanee River," Don Ameche and Andrea Leeds. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:36, 9:11. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. 2:09, 7:34.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 6:45.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Charter Pilot." 1:45 and 7:45.
Waterlown Square: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Out West with the Peppers," Edith Fellows. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "No, No, Nannette," Anna Neagle and Richard Carlson. 2:30 and 7:40 daily, except Sundays. (Children's show Saturday morning at 10.)

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "No, No, Nannette," Ann Neagle. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell. 2:37, 8:07. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. 3:15, 6:40, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In his New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
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"A roaring musical."—*Atkinson, Times*
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
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William GAXTON Vera ZORINA Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way BR. 9-2067
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MAI GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
THE RIOTOUS LAUGH HIT
by JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St., West of B'way, Cl. 6-9383
EVGS. 8:40, MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
COWL OLD ACQUAINTANCE PEGGY WOOD
with Kent Smith
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea. W. 45th St. Cl. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40
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Madeleine Carroll—Fred MacMurray
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JAMES CAGNEY
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"STRAWBERRY BLONDE"
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MALDEN SQUARE **GRANADA** MALDEN 7654
Feb. 28 to Mar. 6—Cont. 1:30-11 P. M.
"SAINT IN PALM SPRINGS"
With George Sanders
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"KITTY FOYLE" with Ginger Rogers

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Washington Eagles Here for Two Games—Pytlak Will Help Red Sox Pitching

Heavy Schedule Is Facing Olympic Six on Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Boston Olympics lolled around in their hotel in Atlantic City today, the prospects of an unpleasant week end were staring them in the face.

In the first place, there were the immediate prospects of a game with the league's heavy bumping specialists, the Sea Gulls, in Atlantic City tonight. In the second place there were the prospects of an all-day train ride back to Boston tomorrow. And in the third place, there were the prospects of a two-game series—tomorrow evening and Sunday afternoon—with the league-leading Washington Eagles.

Three games in three days is tough enough for any team, but when the schedule calls for a team to pile off a train onto the ice, the strain becomes even greater. The Olympics would start back to Boston after the game tonight, if it were possible, but no trains leave the Resort City at that hour and the players must wait until tomorrow morning before starting home.

New Stars

This week end four of the Olympics' newest stars will make their home debut in the red, white, and blue uniforms of the 'Pics. Ray Chaisson, Fishy Dumond, Johnny Pryor, and Bob Mee all played their first games with the local sextet last Wednesday, and aided materially in Boston's four-all tie with Baltimore in the latter's home rink. Former stars for Boston College, they appear to have jumped easily the wide gap between college hockey and hockey as played in the Eastern Amateur League.

This quartet appeared at a most opportune time for Coach Hago Harrington, because his three latest operatives on the third line are all out with injuries. Eddie Barry, Johnny Fitzgerald, and Junie Stubbs have all been sidelined, and a ready-made spot was opened to Dumond, Chaisson, and Pryor to step in and remain as a unit.

Natural Skater

Mee, who will probably team with Al Yourkewicz at defense, is no stranger to the ranks of the Olympics, for he played for them at the blue line two seasons ago when the locals were in the Provincial Hockey League. Bob, a natural skater who has yet to realize the limit of his possibilities, is adept at rushing and setting up plays in his opponent's end zone.

Despite the newness of these four boys to Eastern League hockey, their appearance will probably make the Olympics the strongest they have been this season, and if the exertions of tonight coupled with the enervating train ride tomorrow are not too much for them, the O's may make it interesting for the Eagles this week end.

First Line Ready

Coach Hago Harrington will have available his regular first-line trio of Danny Sullivan, Frank Spain, and Paul Guibord, and his other line of Dave Walsh, Gerry Desrosiers, and either Jack Costello or Bob Jeremiah. Ty Andersen and Cliff Thompson will start at defense as usual, with Vic Polich in goal.

The Olympics will be seeking their first win of the season on Boston ice against Washington, for not once have they been able to turn back Redvers Mackenzie's team here. As a matter of fact, the 'Pics have won only one of nine games with the Eagles, with two of the games ending in ties.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), rebroadcast of Tower News by recording.
(No Saturday Tower News)

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, re-recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (9.57mc)

First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Vincent Neff's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Reveries; Romance and Rhythm.

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; NBC Dance Band, Augustin Lara, conductor; Charlie Spivak's Orchestra.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Music Graphs; Musical Workshop.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Pongracz Xacsoh: Janos Vitez, Phantasy. Fragments from Operettas; News in English; Talk by Eric Mathe. HA14, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Dance Music. JVZ, 11.61 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.; DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Alexander Keith: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." "Bittersweet." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.1 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Great Masters. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Radio-Theatre: "La Ultima Novela." Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—H. Wickham Steed: "World Affairs." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

SNOW TRAIN
NEXT SUNDAY, MAR. 2
INTERVALE
NORTH CONWAY
$2.75 Round Trip
Children Under 12 Half Fare
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ALSO—WEEK-END TRAINS AT BARGAIN FARES
BOSTON and MAINE

College Squash

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 28 (AP)—With all of the other favorites eliminated in the opening round, the competition for the national intercollegiate squash tournament today appeared an intra-team struggle between Princeton's Charley Brinton and Stan Pearson.

Brinton, top-seeded in the tourney now underway on the Williams College courts, won the national open title earlier this week. Pearson lost the national intercollegiate championship to the non-defending Kim Canavarro of Harvard last year.

The paths of those Tigers became much smoother during yesterday's first round play when such standouts as Jack Oliver of Yale, and Stan Austin of Dartmouth were eliminated. The second and third rounds will be played today and the semifinals and championship matches tomorrow. The starting field included 32 competitors from 11 colleges.

Inspecting Their New Equipment

To Play Here Tomorrow

These three players all finished up their season with the championship Boston College hockey team Tuesday night, stepped into Eastern Hockey League competition Wednesday night, and are now full-fledged members of the Boston Olympics. Left to right: Al "Fishy" Dumond, left wing; Ray Chaisson, center, and Bob Mee, defenseman. Against Baltimore Wednesday Chaisson scored two goals, Mee earned two assists, and Dumond had one assist.

M. I. T. to Act as Host

The end of February brings to a close most of the varsity winter sports at Technology in that basketball, hockey, and wrestling teams all play their last games on or near March 1st.

Much activity still exists at the home of the Beavers, however, in preparation for two, and possibly three, of the East's leading intercollegiate tournaments which take place at M. I. T. in the middle of March.

The M. I. T. Athletic Association announces that Technology has been chosen as the location of the 1941 New England intercollegiate swimming championships which are to be held at the new Alumni Pool on March 14-15. Schools represented in this league include: Bowdoin, Boston University, Amherst, Massachusetts State College, Connecticut State College, Trinity, Williams, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Wesleyan University, Springfield College, and M. I. T.

One week after the swimming intercollegiates, Technology will again play host, this time to the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association on March 22nd in the Walker Memorial Gymnasium. Participating in this event will be the finest gym teams in the country including: United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy, Temple University, Pennsylvania State College, Princeton University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At the present time, the National Rifle Association has tentatively set the time and place for eastern regional intercollegiate pistol championships for March 29th, at the M. I. T. Range. Although only the United States Military Academy, Harvard University, and M. I. T. have declared their intentions to participate in these matches, the eastern region would include Yale, Princeton, St. Bonaventure, and Cornell. The results of this match will be grouped together with matches from other regions to determine the National Champion.

N. E. A. A. U. Hockey

Championship Games
Results Feb. 27
Hingham Cove 6, Barre, Vt., 1.
Amesbury 3, Lexington 1.
Medford H. C. 9, Concord, N. H., 2.
Berlin, N. H., 4, Hyde Shoe 2.
St. Johnsbury, Vt., 3, Winooski, Vt., 4.
Barre, Vt., 1, Ludlow 0.
Concord, N. H., 11, Watertown, 1.
Amesbury 7, Lynn Rangers 3.

Husky Athlete Ready to Star In Radio Work

Northeastern University's high scoring wing, Fred Cusick of Brighton, is singing his collegiate swan song this week, but his starring days are not over.

Cusick is a paradoxical figure at Northeastern. His athletic career is comparatively well known. He was a reserve tackle in football, a reserve catcher in baseball, and has been a hockey regular for the last two years.

The paradoxical part, however, is that Cusick is an outstanding student and a particularly brilliant orator. He has won the All-University public speaking contest and is a finalist for the 1941 affair.

Cusick, like Tom Harmon of Michigan, has radio aspirations. Unlike Tom, however, Fred already has signed with a Boston station and will go on the air this summer.

Right at the moment, Fred is anxious to add to the 22 points he has scored this season. He hopes to improve that total against Springfield tonight and against Colby in the season's finale tomorrow. Cusick has been a major factor in Northeastern's excellent season, which has been marred only by two losses to Boston College.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 1
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 2

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.73mc and 15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc and 11.79mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, March 2

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

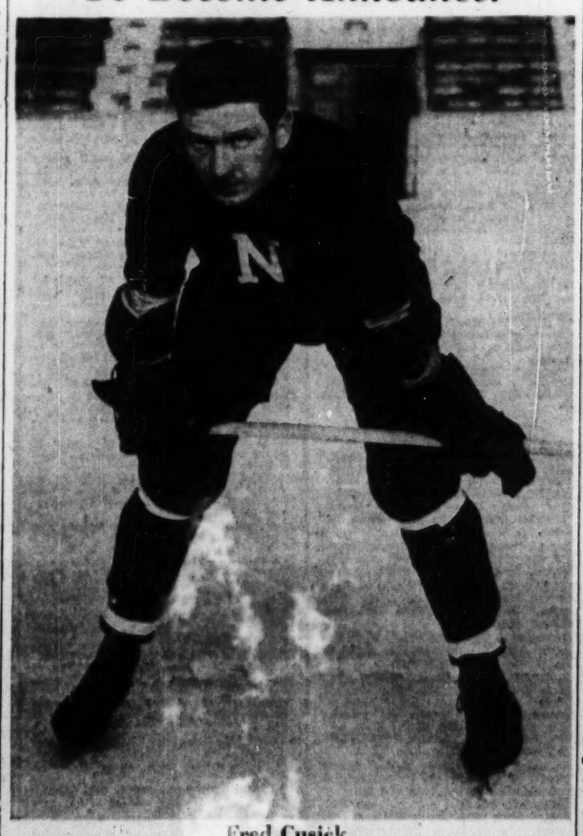
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Eugene Ormandy, conducting	Sports and Music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		Sports and Music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Melody Mirror
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Program	Melody Mirror
4:30 "Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Program	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": drama.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Digest
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news...	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00 "Amos n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Income Tax Reporter	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Al Pearce, Artie	Alec Templeton Time;	"Inside of Sports"; Gr.	"The Lone Ranger";	Shain Sisters' Trio
7:45 Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"Ask the Children";	Lucille Manners; Ross	Symphonic Strings	Week-End Jamboree; vo-
8:15 Charlie Cantor and	quiz program	Graham; orchestra	Symphonic Strings	calists; orchestra
8:30 Minerva Pious;	"Death Valley Days";	"Information, Please!"	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 chorus; or.; News	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	with orchestra	Harmony Caravan
9:00 Ray Bloch's Or-	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Robert P. Patterson	cal Album"
9:30 "Playhouse; "Crime	News; Variety Program;	"Everyman's Theater";	"I Want a Divorce";	Shain Sisters' Trio
9:45 Syndicate"	guests; orch.; drama	Arch Oboler Play	dramatization	"Lest We Forget"
10:00 John Hay Whitney	Madison Square Garden	"Wings of Destiny"	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Your Income Tax	Sports	dramatic sketch	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30 Frazier Hunt	Madison Square Garden	Latin-American Music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45 News of the World	Sports	Deep Rhythm	Senator Reynolds, N. C.	Dance Parade
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Parade
11:15 News; "Master	"Music You Want";	Local news; Weather..	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Don Ostro's Orchestra
11:30 Works of Music"	"Music You Want"	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	"The Vagabond's Trail,"	"Day's End"
11:45 Dr. Don Quintanilla	"Music You Want"	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	soloists, ensemble	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 Music; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30 Hillbilly Champions	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch	Musical Timetable
8:45 Jimmie and Dick	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch	Musical Timetable
9:00 The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larson's Music
9:15 Greenfield Choir	The Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larson's Music
9:30 "Honest Abe"; dra-	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Breakfast Club"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
9:45 matic sketch	The Breakfast Club	Network speaker	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
10:00 Young Americans in	Organ Reveries	"Lincoln Highway"; dra-	Recorded BBC News	Studio Speaker
10:15 the Making	Home Folks Frolic	matic sketch	Organ recital	Studio Speaker
10:30 Women's Club talk.	Rex Maupin's Orchestra.	Betty Moore, talk	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair.	Rex Maupin's Orchestra.	"Bright Idea Club";	News Service	You"
11:00 News; Cincinnati	4-H Club Program	children's program	Student Radio Club	Letter Quest with John
11:15 Conservatory of	Allen Roth's Symphony	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Music; Alex von	of Melody	Walter Blaufuss' Orch.	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Kreisler, conductor	Weather; Musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 Man on the Farm.	News; Music; Cowgirl	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Man on the Farm.	Songstress; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Country Journal	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45 Country Journal	Home Hour	"Madness in Rhythm"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News	National Farm and	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Community Bulletin	Home Hour	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 "No Politics"	dorf": interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"This Wonderful World"	Short Story Editor
2:00 Saturday Revue:	Metropolitan Opera:	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Carnegie Tech Student	Ed Parseley and His
2:15 Chas. Hector's Or.	Josephine Tuminia,	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Symphony Orchestra	Saddle Pals
2:30 "Of Men and Books":	John Charles Thomas,	Gordon Jenkins' Orches-	Everett Hoagland's Or.	The Sheridan Sisters
2:45 speakers	Ezio Pinza, Bruno	tra; vocalist	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Five Star News
3:00 Library of Congress	Landi in Rossini's "The	"Readin', Writin', and	Arion Choristers	Sports and Music
3:15 Concert	Barber of Seville"	Rhythm"	Arion Choristers	Sports and Music
3:30 Library of Congress	Metropolitan Opera:	Guy Hedlund Players:	New World Diplomacy	Sports and Music
3:45 Concert; News	Josephine Tuminia,	dramatizations	series	Sports and Music
4:00 Harvard Guardian	John Charles Thomas,	"Campus Capers"; vo-	Musical Interlude; "To	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 Forum	Ezio Pinza; Bruno	calists; orchestra	Stardom"	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 Gene Krupa's Orch.	Landi in Rossini's "The	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45 Gene Krupa's Orch.	Barber of Seville"	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	World in Fantasy"
5:00 Jay Wesley's Sports	Opera; Entr'acte: Rex	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Quiz	Maupin's Orchestra	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 N. E. to the Colors.	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 N. E. Lecture Hall	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Music program	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 News; Elmer Davis.	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today.	Rakov's Orch.; guests.	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 'People's Platform':	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Sport program	Five Star News
7:30 "Report to the Na-	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Dramatic sketch	Sport program	Western Tunes
7:45 tion"	variety program	Concert Album	Concert Miniatures	Russian Choir
8:00 "Marriage Club";	Naval Aviation talk.	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:15 quiz program	"Concert Hall of the Air"	house"; dramatic sk.	from Fort Williams	Discussion
8:30 "Duffy's Tavern";	"The Bishop and the	Truth or Consequences;	Sheila Carter	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 variety; News	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	University of Illinois	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Founders Day Program	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Harvard-Columbia Uni-	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	versity basketball game	Boston Olympics vs.
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra; George Szell,	ty's Orchestra	Harvard-Columbia	Washington Eagles
10:00 Serenade	conductor	Station E-Z-R-A; com-	Chicago Theater of the	hockey game from Bos-
10:15 "School of the Air	NBC Symphony Orches-	edy sketch	Air; Marion Claire,	ton Garden; J. Reilly,
10:30 of the Americas"	tra; George Szell, con-	Defense for America	Igor Gorin in "I	Jay Wesley, announcers
10:45 News of the World	ductor	Series: "Aircraft"	Pagliacci"	Five Star News
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Hockey reports	Dance Parade
11:15 V. Monroe's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	"Hawaii Calls"	Dance Parade
11:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Eastman School of	"California Melodies";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Music Anniversary	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Day's End; News

To Become Announcer



Fred Cusick

Northeastern University's highest scorer this season in hockey, Fred Cusick of Brighton made his biggest score of the year when he signed to go on the air as an announcer for a Boston radio station this summer. Fred will play his last games for the Huskies tonight and tomorrow night, when the local sextet faces Springfield and Colby, respectively, at the Arena.

Husky Line Coach Resigns His Post

Harold Kopp, varsity line coach at Northeastern for the past four years, has resigned, Prof. Edward S. Parsons, Director of Athletics, announced today. Kopp will take another coaching position, although the location was not disclosed.

In addition to his varsity football duties, Kopp was also freshman coach of football, basketball, and baseball. He was brought to Northeastern by Head Coach Jimmy Dunn, who played with him at Western Maryland.

Colby Sextet Here Tonight On Arena Ice

Colby College's hockey team appears in Boston for the first time this season tonight, when the Mules tangle with M. I. T. in a New England Intercollegiate Hockey League game at the Arena. In a non-league game Northeastern will face Springfield.

The Colby sextet is undefeated in league competition this winter, but as it has only two games left to play, it cannot catch Boston College, which has already won the championship with eight straight victories. B. C. and Colby did not meet this season. The chances are that Colby will add another win over the Engineers this evening.

In the other game, Northeastern will be favored because of its season's record of five victories and two defeats as against two defeats and one tie for the Maroons. The Huskies' two losses were at the hands of Boston College. Northeastern will close its season tomorrow night at the Arena against Colby, while Boston University is playing New Hampshire.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

Unless the clouds unload a belated and generous snowstorm, New England ski fans will be in for another week end of barepatch, icy schussing.

The "conditions" picture has changed little from last Sunday when surfaces were poor to fair in most of the North country except parts of Western Massachusetts and Vermont.

The parade of ski shows continues, however, with meets and carnivals for several sectors. Way up in North Troy, Vt., a couple of good ski jumps from the Canadian border, the second annual winter carnival of the Jay Peak Outing Club gets under way tonight.

The main attraction will be the New England sled dog races tomorrow and Sunday with 20 teams of huskies competing.

The third annual Vermont interclub ski championships will be held Sunday on the western slopes of Mt. Mansfield—where, incidentally, ski conditions still are good. Slalom, downhill and jumping are on the card.

Mulcahy Ready

Hugh Mulcahy, the Brighton boy who made good in major league baseball, is getting ready to spend a year in the Army as his draft number nears the top of the list. Winner of 13 games as against 22 losses for the National League Phillies last summer, Mulcahy said yesterday that he was willing to go when called. He also said that his appeal from his Class 1-A classification was made upon advice from his local draft board.

New Catcher Gives Strength To the Offense and Defense

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 28—Manager Joe Cronin took his first look at Boston Red Sox infielders and outfielders in batting practice today, nodded his approval and assured Payne Field observers that his hitters would again produce enough runs to raise havoc in the upper half of the American League.

"You can forget about the power," said Joe, as he relaxed in the clubhouse after the workout. "It'll be there when we need it. It always is. I wish I could feel that sure of my pitching."

However, even if the Red Sox pitching is, on paper, no better than a year ago, the Boston club should win a few more games through the lift it will get from a peppy little man behind the plate named Frankie Pytlak. To get some expert comment on Frankie, we approached Tom Daly, Cronin's third base coach and at one time a top-notch receiver himself. Did Tom think the new backstop would help the club?

Hustling Catcher

"He'll be a big help," was Daly's prompt answer. "That boy is a real good catcher. He has more power than any catcher we've had at Fenway Park for a while, he can throw and he's a good base runner. Being a righthander, he should bounce a lot of balls against that left field fence at home. Watch him out there on the practice field—he never stops hustling. He's always doing something. I like that in any ball player."

It is not difficult to understand Pytlak's attitude at Cleveland last season. Any time a big league club has two real good catchers—both with ambitions to make big money—there is bound to be a clash unless they are alternated. Frankie naturally thought he was as good a catcher as Rollie Hemsley, and had sound reason for thinking so. However, the Cleveland team thought differently, and not only did Hemsley work almost every day, but they also had him catching both ends of double-headers. Sitting on the bench, watching this happen day after day, made Pytlak a very dissatisfied player and he welcomed the shift to Boston.

Pytlak Happy

"If a fellow is ever going to make money in this business, he has to play in at least 100 games," said Pytlak. "At the rate I was going with the Indians, I wouldn't get into 100 games in three years. You can say for me that I believe this move to the Red Sox is the biggest 'break' of my career. I won't make Joe Cronin sorry he took me."

Pytlak will get plenty of work with this outfit. Now that Gene Desautels has gone, only Johnny Peacock is left to challenge Frankie. And although Johnny is a good fellow and a fair hitter, he lacks the all-around class of the former Clevelander. Desautels was smooth behind the plate, but we believe Cronin's pitchers had lost confidence in him. Pytlak may become the new "spark plug" of the Red Sox.

* * *

Cronin admits that every pitcher in camp, with the lone exception of young Norman Brown, who belongs to the Louisville club, has a chance to make the regular staff. It isn't often such a situation exists in a training camp. Brown needs more experience, but he will be heard from later.

* * *

The Red Sox manager thinks that three days are enough for the pitchers to get their arms in shape for batting practice. "Three days, or four at the most," says Joe.

* * *

Mike Ryba, whom Lefty Grove calls "Pop," gave his arm an early workout by throwing balls up against a cement wall in his basement. Consequently he was throwing hard the second day in camp. "I've got to work overtime to beat out these youngsters," said Mike, grinning.

* * *

Payne Field bleachers and grandstand were well populated earlier in the week, but they were practically full today with the full squad in uniform. Fans like to watch those long drives sail toward the deep fences. However, not many are hit over.

* * *

With the Reds having practice field trouble at Tampa and Washington having similar difficulties at Orlando, the Red Sox consider themselves very fortunate to have such a well groomed layout here in Sarasota.

* * *

Lefty Grove predicts Babe Dahlgren will be a big help to the Bees and that he will be missed by the Yankees.

Court Game With Columbia Features Crimson Week End

Columbia's challenging five, closing fast on first-place Dartmouth in the Ivy basketball race, visits the erratic Harvard quintet Saturday night at 8:30 in the indoor Athletic Building.

The varsity swimming team's league duel with Pennsylvania will start at 7:30 so that spectators may see both events. Harvard's strong freshmen basketball team is host to Dean Academy at 7 o'clock. The same night, the varsity hockey team meets Yale at New Haven in the first of the annual two-out-of-three series. Also on Saturday, the varsity fencers go to the Pentagonals at Princeton, the varsity wrestling team meets Princeton in the Indoor Athletic Building at 3 o'clock, the varsity squash team goes to Williamstown for the intercollegiates, the freshman swimming team meets Worcester Academy at Worcester, and the freshmen squash C team is host to St. Paul's. Four members of the varsity track team will compete in the I. C. A. A. A. meet in New York.

Have Lost Two

Columbia's basketeers, not conceded a chance for the crown at the start of the season, have dropped only two close ones in league combat, to Cornell and Dartmouth, and have won five, to take second place behind the Indians.

Harvard has been an unpredictable team, upsetting strong Cornell twice and failing to take Dartmouth by only 34-31. The Crimson has collapsed dismally at times but always has come back sensationally to score victories over teams which were rated much higher. With the Feslermen smarting under their first non-league defeat in a slambang encounter with Boston University, 48-38, they hope to startle a high riding Lion quintet which overrode Yale 38-31 on Tuesday night.

Coach Wes Fesler of Harvard will start Capt. Fran Simpson and Joe Romano at forward, Ed Rothschild at center, and Bud Finegan and Ed Buckley at guards. Coach Paul Mooney of Columbia will start Capt. John Cerrone and Stewart McIlvennan at forwards, Wilbur Hasslinger at center, and Frank Primich and Len Will at guards.

Swimmers Favored

Harvard's swimming team, defeated only by Princeton, 40-35, should win decisively over Pennsylvania which has lost four and won none in league competition, being outscored 248-52. Pennsylvania's best men are Joe Tyson in the sprints and backstroke and Bob Wissoker in the breaststroke. Tom Mebane has done well in the 440.

The varsity wrestling match with Princeton is slated to be close. Coach Pat Johnson will enter Capt. Ted Schoenberg in the 128-pound class, Jim Redmon in the 121, Harry Blaine in the 136, Dick Thomas in the 145, Leo Ackerman in the 155, John Page in the 165, Tom Sosman in the 175, and Vern Miller or Tom Rogsted in the heavyweight class.

Princeton, coached by James Reed, will enter Herb Brewer in the 121, Capt. Bob Eberle in the 128, Gene Taylor in the 136, Neal Carothers or Bob Feldmeier in the 145, Carl Jacobs or Bob Livesey in the 155, Dick Bowen in the 165, John Blake or Bart Robbins in the 175, and Don Allen in the heavyweight class.

Fencing Entries

Princeton defeated Columbia 21-8 while Harvard defeated Columbia 15-11. Harvard and Princeton were both whitewashed by Pennsylvania.

Coach Rene Peroy will use the following men in the Pentagonal Meet at Princeton—Amos Murphy, Lynn Brua, and Paul Littlefield in the epee, Tom Wright, Win Alberts, and Bob Batt in the sabre, and Joe Koch, Art Jaros, and Ben Johnson in the foil.

Harvard's entries in the I. C. A. A. A. Meet at New York will be Capt. Don Donahue and Roger Schafer in the hurdles, Doug Pirnie in the sprints, and Chester d'Autremont in the pole vault.

Brown Swimming Ace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In four years of competition, Phil Carson, Brown freshman swimmer, has won 25 schoolboy, A. A. U. and open titles and has broken 10 records, including four N. E. A. A. U. marks. His major achievements of the current season have consisted of setting new times in the N. E. A. A. U. senior 220 and 440-yard freestyle events and anchoring the Brown freshman 400-yard relay quartet to a new national freshman mark.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 27
National League
Chicago 1, Detroit 0
New York Rangers 5, Montreal 2
American League
Providence 3, Indianapolis 2 (overtime)
Buffalo 5, New Haven 1
Hershey 4, Cleveland 1
Schedule Feb. 28
National League
New York Americans at Detroit
American Association
Minneapolis at St. Paul
Tulsa at St. Louis.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Dartmouth 6, Army 2.

CAR TROUBLE?

AUTOMOBILE AGENCIES & DEALERS AUTOMOBILE BODIES — REPAIRING GLASS BATTERIES LOCKSMITHS
EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Australian Cricketers Keep Alive Old English Traditions—Plans Are Changed

Intra-State Match Scene Resembled Rural England

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania—The assertion of the popular song that "There'll Always Be an England" is given an unexpected ring of truth by the way in which cricketers here persist in keeping alive the best traditions of the grand old English summer game despite the war-depleted players' ranks and other difficulties.

Evidence is the first intra-state game of the season played here in a scetting now perhaps more English than the bomb-torn playing fields of the Old Country. Half-a-century-old deciduous trees that might have been plucked from the very heart of rural England shaded the raised turf-covered banks upon which spectators sprawled in village-green fashion to watch the two-day match fought out on the richly verdant oval.

Tribute to Custom

In former years this game has always been a trial of strength before the selection of the State side to meet Mainland state teams. This year it is a tribute to custom, for Tasmania can never field an eleven strong enough to compete with the more populous Mainland states in the serious Sheffield Shield competition and the social games with Mainland sides, in peace years the biggest events of the Tasmanian cricketing season, are war casualties.

The result was a not unexpected rout, with Southern Tasmania the victors. Their opponents, Northern Tasmania, fielded a side mostly comprised of recruits to intra-state cricket. In comparison, the Southern eleven, with eight men who have played for Tasmania included, was a detachment of Storm Troopers.

Scores were: South, first innings, 349; second, three wickets for 96. North, first, 142; second, 302.

A powerful hitting Southerner and a veteran of representative cricket, J. Jeffrey recorded an even 100 before he was given out on a leg-before decision. Others with experience as all-Tasmanian players helped to swell South's total. They were R. Morrisby (66), J. Gardiner (59), and A. Pearsall (70).

For the Southern attack, K. Gourlay worked hard and was most destructive. He bowled 18 overs in the first innings to take five wickets for only 46 runs scored against him. In the second innings, when he lost some of his accuracy, 99 runs were knocked off his bowling to which only three wickets fell during 17 overs.

Inglorious Collapse

North's first innings was an inglorious collapse. It was notable for a brief stand by Bob Ingamells and Ron Tumilty. Ingamells, a stockily built player from the quiet country village of Westbury, was not overawed by the fact that it was his first outing in such company and stoutly defended his wicket to score 25. Tumilty's nine—actually the fourth best score of the innings—does not sound impressive, but it was extremely creditable for a schoolboy in his middle teens facing Tasmania's best bowlers.

The brightest patch began when Tom Room, one of the three seasoned Northerners, took stance in the second innings. He went to the crease at a time when North's chances of averting an innings defeat appeared slight, opened his broad shoulders and amassed the best score of the match—121.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Sarasota, Fla.—Ted Williams' holdout against the Boston Red Sox was due to emerge from its cloak of mystery today, the date set for the second squad to report to Manager Joe Cronin. Nothing has been heard from him since club officials talked to him several weeks ago in Minneapolis and offered him a contract calling for a 50 per cent raise to $18,000. Cronin said he had a hunch he would show up today with the paper signed.

Anaheim, Calif.—Chubby Dean, Chalmer Harris and Porter Vaughn were selected by Connie Mack to do the pitching for the Philadelphia Athletics in their first exhibition game Sunday against Seattle of the Pacific Coast League. Except for Bob Johnson, subbing at first for Dick Siebert, two complete teams will be used by the A's.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—When it comes to clowning the St. Louis Cardinals may have another Pepper Martin in Ira Hutchinson, their 200-pound righthanded pitcher. He's the noisiest player on the squad and one of the hardest workers.

Havana—The Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants were shorthanded today for the first game of baseball's 1941 Grapefruit League campaign. The only catcher the Dodgers have present is Herman Franks, third stringer, and the Giants arrived without Catcher Harry Danning and Infielders Burgess Whitehead and Joe Orengo, all holdouts. Brooklyn's backstopping problem was complicated further yesterday when President Larry MacPhail ordered Babe Phelps to get into shape at his own expense somewhere in the United States because he had delayed reporting.

San Bernardino, Calif.—Getting ready for their first camp game tomorrow, the Pittsburgh Pirates were put through a long rehearsal of base running and sliding. "We were pathetically weak last season in base running and Vince Di Maggio was the only dependable stealer in the bunch," explained Manager Frank Frisch.

Orlando, Fla.—With the Washington Senators' main squad due tomorrow, President Clark Griffith's holdout concern is vanishing. Catcher Rick Ferrell has signed and Infielders Buddy Myer and Cecil Travis are expected to come to discuss terms. Three first basemen, George Archie, Jimmy Vernon and Jack Sanford, also are due within 24 hours.

San Antonio, Tex.—Infielders and outfielders reporting at the camp of the St. Louis Browns today found Catcher Joe Grace the only casualty among batterymen already in training.

Pasadena, Calif.—Honors for getting the Chicago White Sox down to training essentials went to Ted Lyons, who was the first pitcher to work in batting practice. The hitters got only fouls. Thornton Lee, Bill Dietrich, Ed Smith, Pete Appleton, and several freshmen also attempted easy throwing.

Philadelphia—Danny Litwhiler, flashy outfielder, joined three pitchers and a catcher southward bound today to open the Phillies' training camp at Miami Beach, Fla. Manager Doc Prothro ordered the outfielder to early training in an effort to get his playing weight down.

Tampa, Fla.—Coach Jewel Ens has the Cincinnati Red pitchers melting off weight with his expert fungo hitting. He has been "knocking them where they ain't" and enjoying the scrambling. Ens said it was good for their wind, and disclosed that Pitcher Johnny Hutchings was supposed to shed 25 of his 247 pounds.

Avalon, Calif.—The Chicago Cubs holdouts have now been reduced to a small list of big names—Hank Leiber, Bill Lee, Lou Novikoff. The management indicated it was waiting for Novikoff, rookie outfield prize, to make the next move in their controversy. His former Los Angeles teammate, Lou Stringer, has come to terms.

San Antonio, Texas—Pitcher Nick Strincevich of the Boston Bees is working out in sandals. The batterymen have another day of private labor before the entire squad starts training.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Joe Gordon, who now is being mentioned as a possible first baseman for the New York Yankees as well as a second and third baseman, has arrived at the Bombers' camp, although not due to report until Monday. He still had some contract problems to discuss with Manager Joe McCarthy.

College Basketball

Results Feb. 27

By the Associated Press

Virginia Military 39, ashington and Lee 32.
Oregon 37, Oregon State 36.
Alabama 39, Georgia Tech 33.
Kentucky 62, Mississippi 52.
Hampden-Sydney 40, Randolph-Macon 34.
Texas 42, Texas A. & M. 22.
Roanoke 54, Norfolk Division William and Mary 39.
Michigan Normal 36, St. Mary's (Mich.) 20.
Detroit Tech 44, Grand Rapids 40.
Western Michigan State 37, Wayne 35.
Duke 38, North Carolina 37.
Franklin and Marshall 61, Lebanon Valley 40.
Penn State 50, Muhlenberg 29.
Muskingham 45, Otterbein 42.
Denison 47, Capital 38.
Miami (Ohio) 41, Cincinnati 35.
Ohio Wesleyan 56, De Sales 37.
American U. 48, U. of Mexico 40.
Potomac State 53, Shepherd 19.
Carroll 33, Ripon 30.
Morehead 60, Louisville 44.
Buena Vista 45, Wartburg 37.
Westminster (Pa) 55, Geneva 40.
Beloit 32, Lawrence 30.
West Liberty 58, Fairmont 56.
Stetson 62, Rollins 31.
Maryville (Tenn.) 45, Carson Newman 31.
Central (Okla.) State 42, Oklahoma Baptist 33.
Southeastern (Okla.) State 43, Phillips 28.
St. Mary's (Tex.) 50, Daniel Baker 46.
Panhandle Aggies 41, New Mexico Normal 29.
East Central (Okla.) State 48, Northwestern (Okla.) State 44.
Union (Ky.) 51, Centre 38.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 42, Gustavus Adolphus 40.
Panzer 50, East Stroudsburg 37.
Ouachita 39, Henderson Teachers 33.
Northern Montana 45, Carroll 28.
Portland (Ore.) 38, Gonzaga 36.
St. Michael's 51, Siena College 49.
Jersey City Teachers 53, Yeshiva College 46.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Penn State 14, Michigan State 12.
Wesleyan Freshmen 31, Taft School 8.

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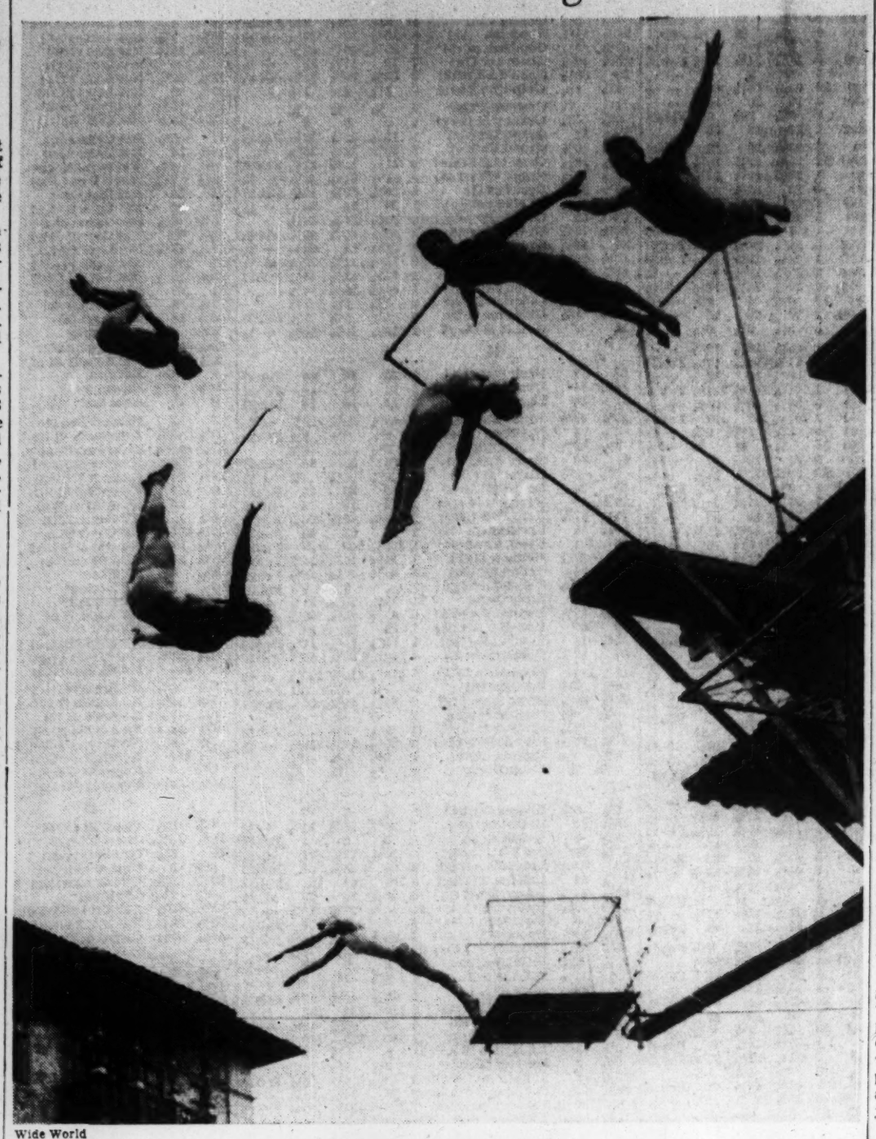

Wide World

A Sky Full of Stars

MIAMI BEACH—Famous high divers going down together at the Miami Biltmore pool here recently. They are, left to right: Pete Zaley (lower); Larry Griswold, going off the trapeze; Charlie Diehl; Hank Akers; Jackie Ott, these three from the 50-foot board; and at lower right Madeline Zwecker goes off the 30-foot platform.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Data From Sarasota

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 28—Heard from behind a lobby palm. . . . Phil Rizzuto, the Yankee youngster, may be the fastest man in either major league. . . . Doc Cramer, Lefty Gomez, Tommy Bridges and Joe Kuhel are now 10-year men. . . . Judge Kenesaw Landis sat back and chuckled while the scribes speculated as to whether or not Hank Greenberg had pleaded a "necessary man" case before his local draft board. . . . The Commissioner knew all along that the Detroit club, and not Hank, would have to enter such a plea.

* * *

Tom Daly, Red Sox coach, tells this one. . . . A few years ago in the Pacific Coast League at San Francisco, Hal Rhyne hit a line drive over the shortstop's head and started his tour of the bases. . . . He was flying as he rounded first base. . . . However, halfway between first and second he lifted his head long enough to see the left fielder going through the motions of making a throw to the infield. . . . Hal applied the brakes and slid back into first base. . . . Imagine his embarrassment when he discovered that the left fielder hadn't even touched the ball—it had rolled to the fence.

* * *

Joe Cronin rates Ted Williams right up among Joe Di Maggio and Hank Greenberg as a hitter. . . . Ted, no doubt, agrees with the Red Sox skipper. . . . Bill McKechnie was quite disturbed when he reached Tampa's Plant Field for the initial Cincinnati workout. . . . Somebody, it seems, fell down on the job. . . . In nine big league seasons, Billy Sullivan has worn five uniforms. . . . While Win Green is working in the Red Sox clubhouse, he talks about his hockey pals, the Bruins. . . . Pepper Martin should be a big drawing card in the Pacific Coast League. . . . Jack Burns, one-time American League first sacker, has signed with Jersey City. . . . The Red Sox will play a Havana exhibition with a Cuban team—and probably get beaten.

* * *

Norman Branch, Yankee rookie, was born in Spokane, Wash., yet attended the University of Texas . . . Lefty Judd, the Sacramento southpaw drafted by the Red Sox, left his Ingersoll, Ont., home in plenty of time to reach Sarasota with the first squad of batterymen, but made the mistake of arriving at the border on Washington's Birthday and had to wait until the following Monday before he could get across . . . The University of Richmond has three representatives in the American League—Herbie Hash of Boston, Porter Vaughan of Philadelphia and Jack Sanford of Washington . . . Bob Grove, Sid Hudson, Johnny Gorsica and Marius Russo all started out in baseball as first basemen.

* * *

Ted Lyons got started as a second baseman . . . Joe Kuhel and Luke Appling of the White Sox made that difficult first-to-second-to-first double play 11 times last year . . . The A. L. acquired the most valuable player from each of the double-A leagues . . . Boston bought Mike Ryba from Rochester, New York took Rizzuto from Kansas City, and Washington got First Baseman Archie from Seattle . . . Al Schacht's new book, "Clowning Through Baseball," is jammed with laughs—some new, some old, but all good . . . Tony Cuccinello, who manages the Jersey City Club this year, is South with the Giants, helping Bill Terry.

* * *

Look for Jimmy Foxx to have another big year . . . The big fellow has stayed in great shape all winter, playing golf . . . When the Red Sox party from the North got off the train at Sarasota the other afternoon, a couple of young pitchers were moaning because they had to walk about three blocks to the hotel . . . When they finally did catch a ride, they must have blushed just a little when they passed little Hughie Duffy walking—and carrying a small bag! . . . How times have changed . . . When Hughie's old Red Sox trained at Savannah, the boys ran to and from the park every day—they ran, not walked.

Former Cleveland Mates

Wide World

SARASOTA, Fla.—Frank Pytlak, catcher, left, and Joe Dobson, pitcher, purchased from the Cleveland Indians during the winter season, pictured in their new uniforms.

Dartmouth Meet Is Canceled By Green Director

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Dartmouth's famed invitation indoor track meet, held annually since Glenn Cunningham sped to the world's fastest mile, 4:04.4 in 1938, will not be staged this year.

William H. McCarter, Athletic Director at the Hanover, N. H., institution, revealed the cancellation after his arrival for Saturday's Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. championships.

He indicated one of the contributing causes was the decision of Emil Von Elling, New York University coach, not to have Leslie MacMitchell try for the Cunningham record in the meet scheduled for March 25.

Von Elling informed McCarter that MacMitchell would run in the I. C. 4-A mile and in the Knights of Columbus meet next week, then rest up for a heavy outdoor campaign.

Hogan and Barron Tied

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 28 (AP)—Belting Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., and Herman Barron of White Plains, N. Y., shot into the 36-hole leadership in the $5,000 St. Petersburg open yesterday as Henry Picard's score zoomed in a high wind.

Hogan, the year's leading money winner, and Barron finished the second round all square, at 136, six under par, while Picard who shot a 73 fell back to an eight-way tie at 139. Hogan had a second-round 69 and Barron a 68.

Three Share Fourth

Felix Serafin of Scranton, Pa., scored a fine 67 to move into third place at 137. Three others shared fourth with 138's.

Among them was Herman Keiser of Akron, Ohio, who scored the day's lowest round, a 66, before a chill breeze began sweeping the Pasadena Course. Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, who likes the wind, shot a 68 to pull even with Keiser and Chick Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich. Harbert equalled par 71 after a first-round 67.

Picard, whose first-nine 30 paved the way for an opening 66, needed 40 blows on the second nine. Three under par through the 12th, he lost five strokes to regulation figures from there in.

Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., and Ralph Guldahl of Chicago both slipped to 72's for 139 totals, tying with Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., Sam Byrd of Ardmore, Pa., Ky Laffoon of Chicago, Johnny Perelli of Lake Tahoe, Calif., and Clarance Doser of Sarasota, Fla.

Little Withdraws

Score of 146 or better were necessary to qualify for today's final 36 holes. National Open Champion Lawson Little of San Francisco qualified at 145 but withdrew from the tournament. Byron Nelson, P. G. A. champion, scored 70-74—144 to qualify handily.

Among those who didn't make the grade were former National Open Titlist Tony Manero of Peabody, Mass., Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, Mass., Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., all with 147's, Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., with 149, and Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., with 152.

Harry Offutt of St. Petersburg led the amateurs with 141 as Mel Demaris of Haverhill, Mass., blew to a 78 and a 147 total.

Rangers Now Are Tied For Third Place

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	25	11	5	119	82	55
Boston	21	8	11	138	89	53
Detroit	16	14	10	87	81	42
Rangers	17	18	8	118	112	42
Chicago	16	20	6	102	117	38
Montreal	13	23	6	107	127	32
Americans	8	32	10	82	144	26

Results Feb. 27
Rangers 5, Montreal 2.
Chicago 1, Detroit 0.

By the Associated Press

The New York Rangers, biggest disappointment of the National Hockey League season, may be too far back to contend for the lead, but they aren't too far away to create trouble.

The Rangers mauled the Montreal Canadiens 5—2 last night in New York for their fourth consecutive victory and thereby moved into a tie for third place with the Detroit Red Wings, who were beaten 1—0 at Chicago.

The victory by the Rangers came on the heels of their 2—0 shutout of the Boston Bruins, ending Boston's record streak of 23 games without a defeat. This served further notice on the other members of the league that the Blueshirts are ready to make a stout defense of their Stanley Cup championships when the play-offs come around.

It also caused Dick Irvin, coach of the Canadiens, to forecast that the time was imminent when hockey teams would use goalies interchangeably as they now switch forwards and defensemen.

"Those Rangers really were boring in and sure kept little Wilf Cude busy," said Irvin. "If we'd had an extra goalie last night we might have improved the situation."

Then he predicted the two-goalie system was a certainty for the future and might be experimented with this season because the netminders, laden down with 30 or 40 pounds of hot, thick padding, get tired and slow from alternately sprawling down and jumping up to stop gang plays.

The Rangers, making use of a new line that included Alf Pike, Kilby Macdonald and Lynn Patrick, salted the game away midway through the second period and never were seriously threatened. Ray Getliffe scored both Montreal goals in solitary excellence for the Canadiens, whose play as a whole was listless.

The contest at Chicago was dull as well as scoreless until Cully Dahlstrom batted in the only goal in 12:38 of the final period. From that point until the end of the game the battle raged up and down the ice, but spectacular goal tending at both ends of the ice prevented any further scoring.

U. S. Poloists Win

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 28 (AP)—Cecil Smith's United States polo team defeated the Mexican Army team, 9 to 1 to give them two victories to one for Mexican teams.

Michael Phipps of Palm Beach, Fla., scored three goals in the fourth chukker and one in the third. In the fourth, Phipps won a salute from the Mexican Army band by scoring a goal through a mass of players, and then repeating the performance immediately after the ball was put in play again.

The visitors will meet a picked Mexican squad Sunday and it was announced President Manuel Avila Camacho, himself a polo player, would attend.

Coming of Dahlgren Puts New Complexion on First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 28—The buying of Babe Dahlgren from the Yankees has changed the entire complexion of the first-base situation for the Bees. Prior to his purchase there was spirited competition for the primal bag with four players in the active running and a quartet of others who could fill the post if necessary.

Max West was Casey Stengel's first choice, but he would have faced a stern battle with Buddy Hassett, Don Manno and Louis (Buddy) Gremp for the job. The others were veteran outfielder Johnny Cooney, rookie Francis McElyea, flashy rookie who batted .398 for Owensboro in the Kitty loop last year, George Metkovich, Los Angeles youngster, and Ed Carnett, who is better known for his pitching feats.

Now Dahlgren will be the club's regular first sacker and Max West, provided he stays with the club, will undoubtedly be shifted to the outfield. Thus what promised to be a free-for-all is at present a one-man show with Dahlgren in complete command.

Gremp Batted .293

Gremp, the youthful St. Louis native who batted .293 for the York Roses and smacked 16 homers, resembles Dahlgren in facial appearance and also in his playing style although he lacks Babe's flawless finesse. Stengel likes the boy, but it is difficult to see how he can fit into the present pattern. Gremp once played second, but he has little chance of displacing the colorful and aggressive Bama Rowell at that post.

West has always been Stengel's "boy." Ol' Case stood by him when all others had given up hope. Now the home run hero of the All-Star game in St. Louis last summer is sought by four other clubs in the league. These rivals, however, will not be able to secure his services for cash. They must give up valuable players in order to complete any deal.

Only Six Homers

Max hit only six homers last season, but he propelled 19 the previous summer and Stengel expects him to register at least a score in 1941. He's the type of batter that constantly bothers opposing pitchers whether he hits safely or not. The Alhambra, California, operative was impressive as a fly chaser in 1939, but for some reason or other failed to cover as much ground in the outer gardens last year before he supplanted Hassett on first in Pittsburgh on Aug. 20.

It looks as though Hassett would be traded, provided the Bees can find a club which will pay a decent price for his services. In 1939 the young man of Manhattan secured more singles than any other player in either league and completed the campaign with a handsome .308. Last summer, outside of one streak during which he tied the record by producing 10 successive blows, Buddy was very disappointing. He was unable to beat out bunts or drags, and smart operatives on rival clubs knew how to play his straightaway drives. As a result his average was only .234.

Grand Slam

Manno has played the outfield and also covered the hot corner for short stretches. Don will undoubtedly be retained in some capacity as he is a destructive power hitter. He proved that his record at Evansville last year was no fluke by bashing a grand slam homer to vanquish the Dodgers at Ebbets Field last Sept. 26 after joining the Swarm.

Though a finished performer at first, Cooney was never considered seriously for the job because he is altogether too valuable as a fly chaser. McElyea, a splendid future prospect, is definitely assigned to the Bees' Evansville farm where Bob Coleman will act as his tutor. Metkovich was a failure at Evansville last season but Stengel still believes he will be a big leaguer some day. Carnett is a versatile athletic type that can perform creditably in any position. As previously stated, these four players were never actually in the race for the first base job but could take over the post in case of emergency.

Tight Infield

The addition of Dahlgren should give the Bees one of the tightest-knit infields in either circuit. Babe can be counted on to scoop up all sorts of mean throws which would go for errors with the ordinary first sacker.

Weather permitting, batting practice will start either Sunday or Monday. Infielders Gremp, Hassett, Henry Majeski, Metkovich, Rowell, Sisti, Wietelmann and Ralph Younker and Outfielders Manno, Gene Moore, Mel Preibisch, Chet Ross and Claude Wilborn are due to arrive here tomorrow.

Mrs. Dorothy Little Willing to Turn Pro

TORONTO, Feb. 28 (CP)—Dorothy Round Little, twice winner of the Wimbledon women's singles tennis title and a British war guest in Canada, said during a visit to Toronto that she is willing to abandon her amateur status.

Mrs. Little said she was investigating the possibilities of a professional coaching contract. She expressed the hope that Toronto or Montreal would be sufficiently tennis-minded to want a woman professional.

"It'll be a bit of a wrench, leaving amateur tennis," she said, "but nothing matters except the war really, and anyhow I think after it that professionals and amateurs will be allowed to compete against each other."

Mrs. Little, who won her first Wimbledon title from Helen Jacobs in 1934, will visit New York shortly where she will meet Mary Hardwick, the English tennis player who was in the United States when war broke out. Miss Hardwick turned professional and is touring with Alice Marble, Don Budge and Bill Tilden.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	312,010
1941 volume to date	21,859,995
1940 volume to date	28,267,110

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Upward trends returned to the stock market today with steel touching off a modest buying move after a hesitant opening.

Demand, however, was never urgent and, near the final hour, gains of fractions to a point or so were reduced and scattered losers were in evidence. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Boardrooms discerned a ray of hope in the Government's sucess in settling the Bethlehem Steel strike but the labor picture, on the whole, was regarded as none too clear. Indications the excess profits tax amendments would slide through the Senate without a great deal of opposition were viewed optimistically. Business prospects and European war news seemed more favorable than otherwise.

Attracting support were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Texas Corp., Loft, International Paper common and preferred, Montgomery Ward, General Electric, Westinghouse, American Smelting and Douglas Aircraft.

In the curb a lift was given Aluminum of America, Todd Shipyards, Creole Petroleum, Singer Mfg. and Glen Alden Coal.

Corporate Bonds Higher

Corporate bonds pursued an upward trend today under the impetus of small but steady transactions.

Early morning gains of minor fractions lengthened somewhat toward the final hour.

U. S. Governments moved slightly lower.

As in previous sessions, traders gave their main attention to the rails, a number of which moved a bit ahead.

Most active in this group were Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Frisco 4½s of '78, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertible 6s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Other gaining corporates included Third Avenue Adjustment 5s of '60, Commercial Mackay bonds of '69 with warrant, American Telephone 3¼s of '66 and City of New York 3s.

U. S. Governments ranged from 6-32 point up to 6-32 off in the Stock Exchange but slipped to 1-32 to 2-32 lower in over-the-counter dealings later. Few transfers were reported.

Foreign government dollar loans generally tended lower.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Cons Film Ind pf	25c	Apr.	1	Mar. 10
Green Mt Pw pf	$1.50	Mar.	1	Feb. 20
Wis Pow & Lt 7% pf	2.91 2-3	.. Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Do 6% pf	2.50	.. Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Extra				
1st N Bk & Tr (Okla City)	15c	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 21
Do	15c	.. June	30	June 21
Gen Bottlers	5c	.. Feb.	15	Feb. 7
Increased				
Ed Bros Strs Inc	30c	.. Mar.	15	Feb. 20
Initial				
Metal & Ther (n)	30c	.. Mar.	10	Mar. 1
Mich Mould Plast	25c	.. Feb.	25	Jan. 25
Reduced				
Doctor Pepper Co.	15c	.. Mar.	5	Feb. 18
Special				
Kennecott Copper	25c	.. Mar.	31	Feb. 28
Irregular				
Bullard Co	50c	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 3
Cutler-Hammer	35c	.. Mar.	15	Mar. 5
Dayton Mal Iron	50c	.. Mar.	3	Feb. 20
Newmont Min	37½c	.. Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Noblitt Sparkrs Ind.	75c	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 17
Parker Wilver	25c	.. Mar.	20	Mar. 5
Republic Steel	50c	.. Apr.	2	Mar. 10
West Va P & P	40c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 10
Youngstown S & T	50c	.. Mar.	15	Mar. 3
Regular				
Amalgam Sug	10c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 17
Am Inv Secur	10c	.. Mar.	1	Feb. 14
Art Metal Wks	15c	Q Mar.	21	Mar. 14
Atlan & Ch A L	45c	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 20
Badger Paper M pf	75c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 27
Bliss & Loughlin Do pf	25c	.. Mar.	31	Mar. 22
	37½c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 22
Calif Ink	62½c	.. Mar.	20	Mar. 10
Cs. West N Gas H & P pf	$1.50	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 14
Confed Yif Association (Toronto)	$1 50	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 25
Do	$1.50	Q June	30	June 25
Do	$1.50	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 25
Do	$1.50	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 24
Edison Br Sts pf	62½c	Q Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Emp Gtd & B St Tel pf	$1	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 18
1st Nat Bk & Tr (Okla City)	20c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 21
Do	20c	Q Jan.	30	June 21
Franknmth Br Co	2½c	Q Mar.	15	Mar. 5
Garfinkel (Julius) & Co	17½c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 15
Do 6% conv pf	37½c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 15
Gen Bottles	10c	Q Feb.	15	Feb. 7
Getchell Mine	2½c	.. Feb.	11	..
Hart Carter Co pf	50c	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Helleman Bwg	25c	Q Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Hinde & Dauch Paper	25c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 8
Do pf	$1.25	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 8
Hygrade Sylvania	62½c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 22
Idaho Md Mines	5c	M Mar.	21	Mar. 13
Kennecott Copper	25c	.. Mar.	31	Feb. 28
Keystone L & P pf	75c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Kimberly Clark	25c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 12
Do pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 12
Libby-O-P Glass	50c	.. Mar.	15	Mar. 3
Magma Copper	50c	.. Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Maltine Co	37½c	Q Feb.	15	Feb. 3
Manischewitz (B) & Co 7 % pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Merrimac Hat Do pf	25c	.. Mar.	1	Feb. 25
	$1	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 25
Mich Pub Svc Do 7% pf	25c	.. Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Do 6 % pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Middle Sta Secur	75c	O Mar.	15	Mar. 10
Nat City Lines	25c	Q Mar.	15	Mar. 1
Do A	50c	Q May	1	Apr. 15
Do pf	75c	Q May	1	Apr. 15
Nat Food Prod B	20c	.. Mar.	15	Mar. 1
Pet Milk	25c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 11
Phoenix Ins Co	50c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Pure Oil 5% pf	$1.25	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 10
Do 5¼% pf	$1.50	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 10
Reeves (Dan) Inc	12½c	Q Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Republic Stl pf A	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 10
Southland Royalty	8c	.. Mar.	15	Feb. 28
SouthShoreDA pf	37½c	Q Mar.	31	Feb. 15
Sutherland Paper	30c	.. Mar.	15	Mar. 1
UWallPFinc6% pf	$1.50	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 21
W Va Pulp & Pap	40c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 10

Kroger Grocery Reports Decline in 1940 Earnings

CINCINNATI (AP)—Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. net income for 1940 was $4,607,126 or $2.51 per share, a decrease of 17 per cent from earnings of $5,514,597 in 1939, President Albert H. Morrill reported to stockholders.

Last year's figure was equal to $3.02 per share.

Sales for 1940 were 6 per cent ahead of 1939—$258,115,025 against $243,356,605.

Employees shared $787,183 under the firm's profit-distribution plan, Mr. Morrill said.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅝
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	Feb26
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	..
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb20
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	5	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	Feb26
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	5	38⅜	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb26
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4½	4½	4½	..
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb27
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb27
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb26
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	5	17	16½	17	..
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1½e)	3	21	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
11¼	9½	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Feb27
165	144⅞	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	146	146	146	+ ½
11½	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb24
13⅝	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	6	13¼	13	13¼	+ ½
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	14	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	+ ¼
37	28½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	9	29¾	29½	29½	+ ¼
17⅜	15⅞	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Feb27
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	+ ½
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	46	46	46	— ½
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	4	6¼	5½	6¼	Feb20
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	11¾	Am Cable & R	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Feb27
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	8	86	84⅞	85	—1¼
185	178⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	180	180	180	Feb27
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	6	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	5	58½	57½	58½	Feb27
23½	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	4	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
115	107⅞	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	1099¾	1093¼	1093¼	Feb26
121	109	Am Chicle (4a)	•1	1081¼	1081¼	1081¼	+ ¼
8¾	8	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
11½	9½	Am Crys S (¼g)	11	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4¼	3⅝	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1¾	1	Am & For Pow	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	9	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ¾
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	8	3¼	2	3¼	+ ¾
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (1a)	13	34⅜	33½	33¾	+1
4⅜	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb27
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅜
1¾	1½	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb20
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20¼	20	20¼	Feb26
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb26
13¼	12½	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb25
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17½	12	Am Locomotive	6	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	84	84	84	Feb27
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	12	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Feb27
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	24	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅜
46¾	39	AmP&L$6pf(1⅞k	7	42	40¼	42	+1
39	32¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	6	35½	34	35½	+1½
7⅛	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	•7	6⅞	6	6⅛	..
157⅛	117⅝	Am Roll M (¼e)	14	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	— ⅛
7	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
8¾	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	4	8	8	8	Feb26
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (⅛g)	18	41	40½	40½	+ ¼
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	Feb27
54	50	Am Snuff (3a)	3	50	50	50	— ½
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	8	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅝	10½	10⅝	Feb27
13⅞	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
15⅞	13	Am Sug R (½g)	12	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	84½	84½	84½	Feb27
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Feb26
1683¼	1563¼	Am T & T (9)	8	1607½	1601¼	1601¼	— ¼
73½	68	Am Tobacco (5)	2	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	69⅞	69½	69¾	+ ¼
159	150	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb26
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	100	6½	5⅜	6¼	+ ¾
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
89⅜	61¼	Am Woolen	13	63¾	62¾	63¾	+ ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	9	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅜
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	2	6	6	6	..
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (⅛g)	45	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	7	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¾
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb27
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb25
111⅜	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Feb25
5½	4½	Armour Ill	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
48	47½	Armour Ill p pf	7	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¾
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	29½	29½	29½	..
8⅞	7⅛	Arnold C (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb27
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb21
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	11	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ¼
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Feb24
35⅛	34¼	Associates (2a)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb27
24⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	31	23¼	22¾	23	+ ¼
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	64	63¾	63¾	+ ½
17⅝	13½	Atl Coast Line	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ½
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	10	7	7	7	..
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Feb27
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (⅜g)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Feb25
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb27
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	20	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ¼
4⅜	3¼	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	..
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5	5	5	..
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb26
10⅛	8	Barber As (½e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅝
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	4	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	24	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	7	29¼	29	29	Feb26
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
$112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb26
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	13	35½	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	5	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
5⅞	5	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Feb27
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	21	80⅜	78¾	78¾	— ¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	Feb27
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	25	25	25	Feb27
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	2	19	18¾	19	+ ½
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	2	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Feb26
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	19	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	29	29	29	Feb27
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	19¾	19½	19½	Feb27
20½	18⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	10	19	19	19	— ⅛
20½	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	10	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ¼
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb25
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35½	35½	35½	..
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	..
12¾	9¾	Bridgeport (¾e)	15	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	6	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Feb26
44½	39	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	Feb27
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	8	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	15	13	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅞
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	21	21	21	Feb27
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4	4	4	..
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Feb27
33	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30½	30½	30½	+1
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17	17	17	Feb24
9⅝	8½	Burling pf (2¾)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Feb26
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	Feb27
5¼	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	..
21⅜	20	But Bro pf (1½)	3	20½	20¼	20½	Feb24
4⅜	3⅝	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb27
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb27
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb27
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
53	51⅝	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	8	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	12	12	12	Feb27
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	6	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	9	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
36⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	36½	36⅛	36½	Feb25
3¾	3¾	Capital Adm A	2	3	3	3	..
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26	26	26	Feb21
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	3	3	3	Feb27
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	47¾	47½	47¾	— ¾
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	45	45	45	..
28⅜	22	Celanese (1¼e)	8	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	12	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
19½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	Feb27
2½	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb25
6	4¼	Cent Violetta S	7	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅜
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34⅛	22	Cerro de Pas(1g)	9	30¾	30	30¾	+ ¼
6⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (½g)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ½
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	5	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
102½	100	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Feb26
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
1	⅞	Chi & E Ill (3)	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2	1¾	Chi & E Ill A	12	2	1½	1½	— ¼
⅜	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb24
7⅝	6	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6⅝	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
14⅝	9⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39	39	39	Feb27
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb19
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Feb24
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb26
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb14
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1½e)	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	Feb26
2⅞	1⅞	Childs Co	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1⅛g)	23	67⅜	66¼	66¼	— ⅝
10¾	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	8	10	10	10	— ⅛
3	2⅜	City Stores	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb25
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	..
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28¼	28	28	Feb14
30⅛	26⅞	Climax M(1.20a)	17	29⅜	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (2¾e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	6	93	92¾	93	+ ¾
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	Feb21
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
30¼	24⅝	Collins & A 2¼g	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	Feb27
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	60	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
82½	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	76	75	76	+1½
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
24⅞	22⅜	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	..
80½	75	Col Carb (1

Commerce and Finance

Will Insurance Go Under Federal Thumb?—SEC Data Under Fire

Business and Industry

President Sees Enough Steel For All Needs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt made public today a report which he said showed that ample steel production facilities existed to meet all domestic defense and civilian needs as well as those of nations trying to uphold democracy.

Commenting at his press conference on the report, which came from the Office of Production Management, Mr. Roosevelt said there had been a lot of loose talk about the adequacy of steel production capacity and that the report was exceedingly encouraging.

Report by OPM Consultant

The steel report was submitted to the President by Gano Dunn, chief production consultant of OPM. The President said he had asked Mr. Dunn to keep the report up-to-date every three months.

There were a number of minor things that might have to be done to keep production at required levels, the Chief Executive asserted, but these were of a minor character and had no effect on the prospective total supply which was regarded as adequate.

Reading from two graphs in the report, the President said they showed steel production capacity was based on estimated national income, meaning the higher the income the greater the demand for steel.

One graph, estimating the 1941 national income at $80,000,000,000, said on this basis there would be an estimated surplus capacity of steel of 10,000,000 tons this year, over and above all military and civilian needs.

For 1942 the income was estimated at $90,000,000,000 and the possible surplus capacity of steel at 2,000,000 tons.

Another graph estimated the 1941 income at $70,000,000,000 and the surplus steel capacity at 14,000,000 tons, and the 1942 income at $87,000,000,000 and the steel surplus at 6,000,000 tons.

Reading further from the report, he said Mr. Dunn had determined that if there was a slight shortage of pig (ingots) the ratio of scrap to ingots could be increased. The President said that would not be impossible to do.

Ample Steel for Everybody

Also, if there was a small shortage of coke, the problem could be met, the report said, by diverting a small amount used in home heating to the steel industry.

The report said the total reliable capacity for ingots for this calendar year was an estimated 87,500,000 tons, or 3,500,000 tons more than previously supposed.

The report concluded that if certain measures are undertaken there will be an excess of ingot producing capacity over total requirements of 10,100,000 tons during the present year and 2,100,000 in 1942.

"These measures that must be taken to attain capacity production include the elimination of potential bottlenecks in output of pig iron and coke, an even distribution of orders throughout the country and a shortening of the period of time during which steel making facilities are normally closed down for repair work," the report said.

The president declared that steel producers had no excuse for turning down any steel orders for civilian construction, and added if any one says he can't get steel for civilian uses he should come to Washington and he would be taken care of.

Auto Production Rises Slightly

DETROIT (AP)—The trade publication "Automotive News" estimated this week's output of passenger cars and trucks at 125,055 compared with 124,342 last week. Production this week a year ago was 102,489 vehicles.

The survey placed General Motors output this week at 54,550 units against 52,592 last week; Chrysler assemblies steady at 28,575 compared with 28,543 and Ford production at 26,748 compared with 26,600 last week.

A helpful banking connection
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK STREET, BOSTON
Member Federal Reserve System • Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Chrysler Corporation
Its current position is discussed in our new memorandum
Sent on request
HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
Established 1888
60 Congress Street
56 Arlington Street
BOSTON
Members New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit Stock Exchanges

Has Insurance Plan

© Harris & Ewing

Sumner T. Pike

Securities and Exchange Commission's representative on the Monopoly Committee.

Arkansas Refunds $136,330,557 Debt Through RFC Loan

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Arkansas refunded the State highway debt, with a saving in interest payments estimated by the refunding board at $50,000,000, when it sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation its entire refunding bond issue of $136,330,557, dated to mature over a 30-year period.

A private investment syndicate which has indicated it would bid on a portion of the issue stood aside as the RFC laid before the board an offer to take "all or none" of the bonds at interest rates ranging from 3 to 3.25 per cent.

The RFC bid was the only one submitted and the board promptly accepted it on a vote of 20 to 1.

I. A. Long, Vice-President of the Mercantile Commerce Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis, associated with Chase National Bank and Kuhn Loeb Company, New York, in the management of the private syndicate representing some 225 investment firms, attended the bid-session simply as an observer, advising newsmen that he "had no bid at this time."

In Washington, Federal Loan Administrator Jesse H. Jones said the RFC bought the whole issue because "we thought a rate (suggested by the syndicate) too high for a tax-exempt bond of a sovereign state."

Senate Group Favors Change in Tax Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee unanimously approved a series of amendments designed to alleviate "hardship cases" under the excess profits tax law.

All but one of the amendments had been approved by the House.

The Senate committee added a provision which would permit a taxpayer to file a return in which he computed excess profits tax liability both on the basis of average earnings for the base period and on the basis of invested capital.

Under present law a corporation is required to elect one method or the other when he makes his return and the choice is irrevocable.

Your Income Tax

No. 28

Deduction for Traveling Expenses

To obtain a deduction for traveling expenses, which form an important item in the returns of many taxpayers, certain regulations must be observed. The taxpayer is required to attach to his return a statement showing the nature of business in which engaged, number of days away from home during the taxable year on account of business, total amount of expense incidental to meals and lodging, and total amount of "other expenses" incident to travel and claimed as a deduction. Among the "other expenses" are tips, provided they are reasonable in amount.

Traveling expenses are deductible only when the trip is on business. They are limited to such expenses as are reasonable and necessary in the conduct of the business and directly attributable to it.

Traveling expenses incurred in connection with a journey to another city to accept or seek employment are not deductible. Suburbanites who commute daily from their homes to their places of business are not permitted to deduct the cost of transportation, it being a personal expense.

Claims for deduction for traveling expenses must be substantiated, when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing in detail the amount and nature of the expenses incurred.

Cotton Futures Trading In January Below 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration reported that trading in cotton futures contracts on the Nation's three cotton exchanges totaled 2,248,250 bales during January.

This volume compared with 2,040,850 bales in December and 4,000,400 bales in January, 1940.

The January trading by markets was as follows:

New York 1,855,800 bales, New Orleans 392,400 bales, and Chicago 50 bales.

Regulation of Life Insurance Asked by SEC Representative

WASHINGTON (AP) — Compulsory federal registration of life insurance companies doing interstate business was proposed to the Monopoly Committee by Sumner T. Pike, the Securities Commission's representative on the committee.

He also recommended that such companies be required to submit to federal examination.

Pike asserted that these, together with other recommendations offered by himself and Gerhard A. Gesell, who conducted a study of life insurance for the Monopoly Committee, would provide "some slight supervision over certain primarily interstate aspects" of life insurance. The business already is subject to regulation by the states.

Would Strengthen Laws

At the same time, Mr. Pike declared that "the Federal Government should not supplant the states, nor should it interfere with their regulatory processes."

"We do not recommend or suggest any form of strict, all inclusive federal regulations," he said. "On the contrary, the entire purpose of our proposals is to demonstrate that such regulation can be avoided by strengthening the existing state regulatory machinery."

Mr. Pike declared, however, that "if some steps are not taken now to plug the gaps where state regulation cannot do an effective job or where standards may become unduly relaxed, the weakness in the existing state regulatory system may lead to its eventual decay and public clamor will then arise for an all-inclusive Federal regulatory system."

Mr. Pike also suggested that the government encourage "the gradual disappearance and eventual elimination of industrial insurance" through a system of lump sum death benefits under the Social Security System or by providing government insurance of a similar type through postal facilities.

He described industrial insurance as the type "sold in small amounts primarily to persons of little means" and under which premiums are paid weekly or monthly to collectors who call at the homes of the insured.

The states, Mr. Pike contended, should consider liberalizing their investment laws to permit life insurance companies to invest a portion of their funds in common stocks.

Would End 'Conferences'

State action also was asked to abolish what Mr. Pike termed "clandestine conferences" among life insurance companies to fix rates through inter-company "gentlemen's agreements."

"Nothing," Mr. Pike said, "should of course be done in this field which would enable irresponsible groups acting from improper motives to seize control of life insurance companies."

Besides the recommendations with respect to life insurance, Mr. Pike proposed that Congress or some Federal agency be directed to conduct "a thorough investigation of all forms of fire, casualty and marine insurance."

In making his proposals for federal regulation Mr. Pike said there was "no desire on our part to place government in a position to tamper with insurance investments, to control investment policies, or to interfere in any way with the companies' free exercise of managerial judgment."

Offers a Plan

In addition to asking for registration of insurance companies with the federal government and their examination by some existing agency or a new commission, Mr. Pike suggested these new federal activities in the field:

1. Empowering some federal agency to prevent companies from using the mails, the telephone, the radio or other means of interstate commerce to sell insurance in a state where they have not been lawfully admited to do business.

2. Amendment of the National Bankruptcy Act to permit any state insurance commissioner or a federal agency to apply to the federal court for liquidation or reorganiation of an insurance company, with impaired reserves.

3. A federal prohibition against officers and directors of companies operating in more than one state from using their positions for "improper personal gain."

4. Creation of an insurance advisory council composed of representatives of the federal agency handling insurance matters, three state insurance commissioners, three company officials and three policyholders. Such a council, Mr. Pike proposed, might aid in integrating federal and state examination systems, make recommendations for standard accounting practices, and suggest state legislation.

Mr. Pike outlined a 10-point program for eliminating what he termed "administrative weaknesses" in state insurance regulation.

These suggestions included nonpolitical appointment of insurance commissioners, longer tenure of office and higher pay for commissioners, increased personnel and more funds for insurance law enforcement, placing insurance examiners under civil service, more effective examination machinery, closer regulation of agency practices, and efforts to reduce the number of policy forms.

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Life insurance company executives in New York have received the SEC's report on life insurance with mingled feelings.

On the one hand they do not feel that it makes common sense from a bookkeeping, interpretive, or economic point of view.

But on the other hand they feel pretty sure that it may turn out to make considerable political sense, which is something else, and that it may be the supporting document for a successful drive to bring them under federal regulation.

On the first score, the argument is somewhat as follows. The SEC has criticized the companies on a large number of counts, including investment practices, alleged lack of competition, interlocking directorates, handling of foreclosed farm properties, lack of uniform accounting, lobbying, and so on.

Companies Defend Methods

All of these criticisms the companies feel they have already met either in their testimony before the TNEC during the insurance hearings, which ran sporadically from February, 1939, to March, 1940, or in the 100-page "Statement on Life Insurance," which they filed with the TNEC last summer.

In that statement they point out that the maximum aggregate loss suffered by policy-holders by the suspension of insurance companies from 1929-1938 has been only 6-10 of one per cent (compare the losses of depositors in the commercial banks, shareholders in the building and loan associations, and stockholders in the investment trusts).

They state that the generalizations of the SEC "that directors of mutual life insurance companies are practically self-perpetuating groups," and that "in some cases the directors have used their influence" for patronage purposes "are based upon the most meager amount of trifling testimony and upon an infinitesimally small number of instances referred to in the hearings," and they quote the 1939 report of the New York Superintendent of Insurance to the effect that ". . . it can only be harmful to the interests of policy-holders if the managements . . . are too easily subject to change. . . . No matter what is done in the way of additional notice, it is questionable whether any great increase in voting will result."

On the score of interlocking directorates they say "Certainly there can be no complaint of 'interlocking' of directorships among life insurance companies. Out of 533 directorships of 31 of the larger life insurance companies, only eight are filled by men who are on the boards of more than one of these companies."

Effect of Economic Cycle

Answering the SEC's argument that the rate of lapse and surrender indicates high-pressure over-selling, they point out that ". . . the most important causes of lapsation and surrender are unfavorable economic factors . . . even the United States Government's own lapse and surrender experience with its 'converted' life insurance is subject to the effects of economic conditions," and they cite comparable experience among the shareholders of building and loan societies, and in the installment sales of automobiles, in Christmas Club programs, and in the sale of U. S. Treasury "baby bonds."

And on the charge of lack of competition, they point out that ". . . out of 197 companies listing their ordinary premium rates, 163 had different costs under a 20-payment life policy issued at age 35. . . ." This means in effect that the companies had nothing to correspond to the "basing point system" by which producers of heavy commodities through open-price posting establish uniform methods of pricing. (In this respect the charge of collusion was fairly well answered by the TNEC's own investigators when they presented tables showing net cost of insurance for various companies, showing an extremely wide range of different prices for the same kind and amount of insurance.)

The only point of attack in the SEC report not dealt with by the insurance companies in last summer's "Statement" was the charge that the companies, through lack of "social-mindedness," are "sterilizing" the public's savings by refusing to invest their premiums and reserves in equities or loans to small business men, but insist on putting them into high-grade bonds. Here, of course, is a basic conflict in policy.

The companies were severely criticized for this investing in common stocks in the Armstrong investigation of 1906, and are now prohibited from it by many states, being allowed in the State of New York to invest only in a very limited group of guaranteed stocks which are, in effect, liens. The SEC's argument runs along the lines of the new "equity" philosophy under which it is now trying to get the utility companies to revise their capital structures in the direction of issuing more common stocks and fewer monds, and the whole argument has profound implications and is much larger than the contest between the life companies and the New Deal thinkers.

(To be continued.)

UGI Asks More Time to Sell Its Properties

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission directed the United Gas Improvement Company to show why it should not immediately begin divesting itself of far-flung utility properties in compliance with the so-called "death sentence."

While there appeared to be little prospect of dispute over the necessity, under the law, of eventual divestment of many properties, the UGI indicated in a hearing that it wanted more time before the SEC actually ordered the disposal. The company would have a year in which to sell the properties after the entry of a final order.

The utilities listed by the SEC were the Arizona Power Corporation in Arizona, Concord Gas Company in New Hampshire, the Wyandotte County Gas Company in Kansas and Nashville Gas and Heating Company, in Tennessee.

The UGI headquarters are in Philadelphia, and a tentative SEC outline would limit its entire holdings to an area roughly 30 by 80 miles centered there.

William Clarke Mason, UGI counsel, told the commission that the company had no intention of attempting to establish a right to retain control of those companies under provisions of Section 11 (B) (1) of the Holding Company Act. He suggested, however, that if an order for divestment was entered, the buyer would wait until the end of the year. Such a position, he said, might make it impossible to get a fair price, with the result that UGI stockholders would suffer. He added that the properties had been for sale for years.

Furniture Orders Up 38 P. C. in January

By the Associated Press

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Seidman and Seidman, accountants for the furniture industry, reported that operations in the industry "are now at the highest level in many years."

The firm's report for January showed an increase of 38 per cent in new orders over the corresponding month of 1940, and a 39 per cent gain in unfilled orders.

Shipments were shown 22 per cent ahead of January, 1940, and dollar pay rolls up 20 per cent.

Employment Drop Reported but Is Less Than Seasonal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Frances Perkins reported a decline of 956,000 in employment from mid-December to mid-January, but the decrease, she said, was less than seasonal partly because of the increasing activity in defense industries.

On the basis of Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, the Secretary of Labor estimated that 650,000 of those laid off had been temporarily employed in retail trade establishments for the Christmas rush.

The bureau noted that the January employment index for all manufacturing industries was 115.2 per cent of the 1923-24 average, a gain of 9.7 per cent as compared with January, 1940.

The pay roll index for last month stood at 119.8 or 20 per cent above the level of 1940.

Price Pegging Plan to Help Farmers Gets More Support

WASHINGTON (AP)—A broad price-pegging plan for government loans to boost sharply the prices of major farm crops had public support from Senators John Bankhead (D-Alabama) and Richard Russell (D-Georgia), two important figures in the previous agricultural programs of the Administration.

The proposal calls for full "parity price" loans of 100 per cent on cotton, wheat, tobacco and rice, and 85 per cent on corn, and some of its advocates believed it would soon win approval from the officials directing the present federal farm program.

There was no immediate comment from these farm program sources, but it was indicated that Administration leaders might disclose on March 8 whether any material change is planned in crop control policies.

To Speak to Farmers

President Roosevelt, Vice-President Wallace and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard are scheduled to make radio addresses that day to numerous farmer gatherings which will observe the anniversary of the 1933 call that brought agricultural leaders to Washington to draft the first AAA act.

The "full parity" plan, sponsored by Senator Bankhead, got its first hearing before the Senate Agriculture Committee Feb. 27 and Senator Bankhead said at its conclusion that he was confident it would be reported favorably to the Senate "within the next 10 days."

Main aim of the program is to establish a "floor or bottom" under market prices for the crops affected by offering a government loan toward "parity price."

A "parity price" is one which government experts compute will give a farm product the same purchasing power it had in a certain period, usually the pre-war era of 1909-14.

In the past, government loans on farm crops have been made at from 52 to 75 per cent of the "parity price" in an effort to keep market prices from sagging too low.

The range between parity prices at the start of 1941 and the approximate current market prices can be seen at a glance from these figures:

Crop	Parity	Market
Cotton	15.87c	9.89-10.42c lb.
Wheat	$1.13	80c bu.
Corn	82.2c	60c bu.
Tobacco	8.6 to 22.4	*1.5-29c lb.

*Depending on grade and type.

Need for Action

"We have not tried for full parity in the past because we have to take these things gradually," Senator Bankhead said. "Right now the farmer faces a rise in everything he buys. Many of the export markets have been cut off. Something must be done.

"It's my opinion that this will actually cost the government less than the present program," he added. "If I can prove that, everybody will be for it."

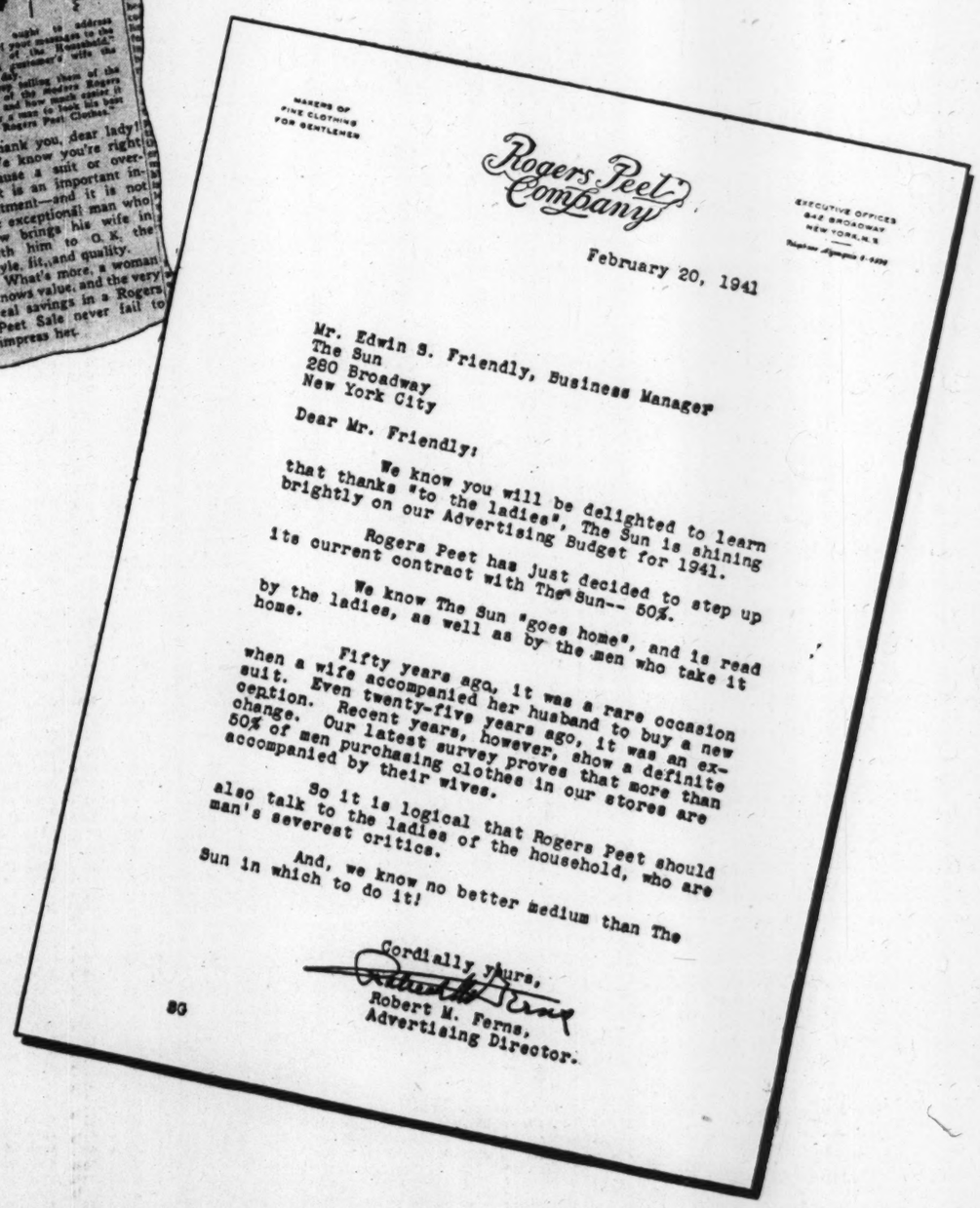
Under the Bankhead bill, these higher "full parity" loan rates would be available only to those farmers who complied in full with Administration's efforts to hold production and marketing to demands, through acreage control and marketing regulations.

Spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation, including President Edward A. O'Neal, backed the higher loan proposal during initial hearings. Mr. O'Neal spoke in favor of 85 per cent parity at first.

Rogers Peet
Ladies
"You ought to address more of your messages to the Ladies of the Household," said a customer's wife the other day, telling them of the Style of the modern Rogers Peet, and how much easier it is for a man to look his best in the Rogers Peet Clothes.
Thank you, dear lady! We know you're right because a suit or overcoat is an important investment—and it is not the exceptional man who now brings his wife in with him to O. K. the style, fit, and quality.
What's more, a woman knows value, and the very real savings in a Rogers Peet Sale never fail to impress her.

Thanks "to the ladies"—

ROGERS PEET STEPS UP ITS ADVERTISING IN THE SUN 50%



MAKERS OF FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN

Rogers Peet Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES 842 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.

February 20, 1941

Mr. Edwin S. Friendly, Business Manager
The Sun
280 Broadway
New York City

Dear Mr. Friendly:

We know you will be delighted to learn that thanks "to the ladies", The Sun is shining brightly on our Advertising Budget for 1941.

Rogers Peet has just decided to step up its current contract with The Sun-- 50%.

We know The Sun "goes home", and is read by the ladies, as well as by the men who take it home.

Fifty years ago, it was a rare occasion when a wife accompanied her husband to buy a new suit. Even twenty-five years ago, it was an exception. Recent years, however, show a definite change. Our latest survey proves that more than 50% of men purchasing clothes in our stores are accompanied by their wives.

So it is logical that Rogers Peet should also talk to the ladies of the household, who are man's severest critics.

And, we know no better medium than The Sun in which to do it!

Cordially yours,
Robert M. Ferns,
Advertising Director.

80

When advertising is read by women as well as men, it is doubly effective. Women are extremely important to men's wear advertisers. They not only influence husbands to buy, but actually help them select new apparel and accessories.

Night after night, The Sun goes home to the women in hundreds of thousands of the New York market's ablest buying families. That's why Rogers Peet knows of "no better medium than The Sun" to talk also to the ladies of the households who play such a vital part in buying all worthwhile products.

The Sun
NEW YORK

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Rise in Wool Cloth Prices Is Forecast

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp rise by spring in the price of imported woolens and an increase in the output and use of American-made cloth were forecast in the men's wear industry as it took another of many looks at the war and its effects upon the business of dressing the male.

A survey of leading Fifth Avenue tailors indicated the war abroad would cut off completely "within a month" importation of the famous woolens of England and Scotland.

Here are the major changes expected:

1. By spring, a good imported worsted suit will cost about $10 more than at any time in the last year.

2. Civilians will have a hard time getting the popular covert cloth because of its use by the army. Ditto navy blue cloth used by the Navy.

3. The stoppage of woolens from abroad will shift the center of men's fashions from London to New York.

W. Leonard Hopkins, custom tailor, was one who moaned about the lack of imported woolens.

"The good material always came from the north of England," he said. "But now they can't even get it down by rail to the seaport, let alone get it across the ocean.

"For the last year, custom tailors have been dipping into the worsteds they got in at the start of the war. Those stocks are depleted. By spring, there will be about a 14 per cent rise in the cost of a suit of clothes. No question about it."

Byron Donaldson, fashion stylist and man-about-town, predicted domestic tweeds would become more popular, taking the place of imports and such cloth as covert.

"For some time now, this country has been putting out as good a tweed as could be brought in from abroad—and at less cost," he said. "Watch those mills in such places as Holyoke, Mass., and Trenton, N. J., hum now. There may not be an overnight boom in the sale of clothes, but from now on the American male will be buying an American suit."

Russian Gold, Furs Arrive in the U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Gold bullion valued at approximately $12,000,000 and valuable consignments of furs were unloaded Feb. 26 from two Soviet Russian freighters, the Tbisili and the Transbalt, both arrived from Vladivostock.

The cargoes were said to be the most valuable shipped to the United States since Russia became a large-scale purchaser of machine tools, oils and other United States goods.

The arrivals increased the number of Soviet ships docked here to seven. Several are tied up for repairs. It was reported in maritime circles that Russian shipyards are jammed with naval construction and no merchant marine work is being handled.

Big Wool Sale

BOISE, Idaho (AP)—John Archabal, Boise sheepowner, reported the sale of approximately 500,000 pounds of wool to Hallowell, Jones and Donald of Boston at 34½ cents a pound. The sale was on a pre-shearing basis.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '41	102	102	102
1 3¼s '56-'46	113.17	113.17	113.17
1 3s '48-'46	110.5	110.5	110.5
3 2s '47	105.8	105.8	105.8
3 2½s '52-'50	108.1	108.1	108.1
1 2½s '54-'51	107.31	107.31	107.31
1 2s '55-'51	110.26	110.26	110.26
1 2s '58-'53	102.14	102.14	102.14
3 2¼s '60-'55	109.4	109	109
1 2¼s '58-'56	108.5	108.5	108.5
1 2¼s '65-'60	108.17	108.17	108.17

New York City Bonds

19 3s '80	100½	100⅜	100½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46	45½	45½
5 Adams Exp 4s '48	101	101	101
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
12 Alleghany cv 5s '44	94	93⅛	93⅞
16 Alleghany 5s '50 st	61	60⅜	61
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	103	103	103
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107	107	107
1 Allis Cha cv 4s '52 cld	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Am & ForP 5s 2030	54⅜	54½	54⅜
28 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	102⅛	103
4 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	104	104
10 Ang C Nitra deb '67	33½	33½	33½
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	49	49	49
2 Arm Del 4s '57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
6 AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	107⅞	108¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-'55	98	98	98
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 A C Line cll 4s '52	72	72	72
3 A C Line 5s '45	80	80	80
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Austin & NW 5s '41	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67	67	67
18 B&O '95 st A	43	42½	43
10 B&O '95 st C	48¾	48	48¾
19 B&O 2000 st D	42¾	42	42¾
24 B&O '96 st F	42½	42⅛	42½
345 B&O cv '60 st	20	19¼	20
3 B&OEqTrV 4s '51 st	55½	55½	55½
1 Bkng&Ar cv 4s '51 st	49	49	49
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	75	75	75
2½ Boston&Me 4½s '70	21	20¾	21
1 Buff Roch&P 4½s '45	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Buf R&P 5'57 st	45¼	45	45
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34	5	5	5
5 Bush Term 5s '55	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Can Nor 4½s '46 st	104	104	104
1 Can Pac 5s '44	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '54	73½	73½	73½
12 Can Pac 4s '60	68¼	67⅞	68¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
20 Celanese 3s '55	98	97⅞	97⅞
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30 Cen Pac 5s '60	50½	49¾	50¼
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69	69	69
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	14¼	14¼	14¼
11 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	12½	12	12
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	68⅛	68	68
1 C&O 4½s '92	131¾	131¾	131¾
6 C&O 3½s '96 D	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	105½	105½	105½
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	76	75¾	76
1 CB&Q 4s '48 '58	83½	83½	83½
3 CB&Q 4s 'II '49	98	98	98
15 CB&Q 3½s 'II 49	92¼	91½	91½
26 Chi & E Ill Inc '97	25	24½	25
16 Chic G. West 4s '59	33	32¾	32¾
1 Chi I & L 4s '66	7½	7½	7½
1 Chi I & L 4s '47	23	23	23
168 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20 CM&StP 4½s '89C	36⅛	36	36
11 CM&SP 4½s '89E	36	36	36
17 CM&SP gen 4s '89	36	36	36
9 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	35	35	35
16 Chi&NW 6½s '36	22½	22	22½
2 Chi&NW 5½s 2037	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	20½	20½	20½
6 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12½	12⅜	12½
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
5 Chi&NW 4s 87	19	19	19
10 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	19	19	19
17 Chi&NW 3½s '87	18½	18⅜	18½
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	44	43	44
9 CRI & P 4½s 52A	9¾	9½	9½
10 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	8½	8⅛	8⅛
41 CRI & P 4s 88	17½	17⅛	17½
35 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	9	9	9
11 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	8¼	8	8
7 C&NW Ind 4½s 62	9⅓	9⅓	9⅓
4 Childs Co 5s 43	29½	29¼	29¼
3 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	74	74	74
25 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	88¾	88¾	88¾
3 Clev Un Term5s 73	77	77	77
4 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	69¼	69¼	69¼
21 Col&So 4½s 80	14	13¾	13½
1 Columbia G 5s 52May	104	104	104
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Col&So El 1st 5s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Coml Mack inc 69ww	37¾	37½	37¾
2 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	114¼	114¼	114¼
8 Con Edis 3½s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
9 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104	104¾
3 Con Rys 4s 54	20½	20	20
2 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	20	20	20
1 Con Rys 4s 55	20	20	20
2 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
7 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105	105	105
3 Crane Co 2¾s 50	101	101	101
7 Cuba No Rys 5½s 42	16½	16½	16½
1 Cuba No Ry 4½s 52 rct	15½	15½	15½
1 Cuba RR 7s 46	17½	17½	17½
1 Cuba RR 6s 46	18	18	18
1 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	50	49⅝	49⅞
23 D & R G 4s 36	8	7⅞	8
3 D & R G West 5s 78	7	7	7
1 Det Ed 3s 70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Elec Auto 2¼s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
21 Erie rfg 5s 67	18¾	18	18¼
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	18½	18	18½
7 Erie 1st 4s 96	83	82¾	83
39 Erie gen 1st 4s 96	44¾	44	44⅝
30 Erie cv 4s 53 A	38¾	38	38¾
45 Erie cv 4s 53 B	38	38	38
3 Erie Gen 6s 57	103	103	103
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	77	77	77
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	86¼	85⅞	86¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	90¾	90¾	90¾
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	101	100⅞	100⅞
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82	82	82
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	40	40	40
5 Gulf Stl 4½s 61	104	104	104

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Gulf St 3½s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	122	122	122
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47	46½	47
14 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12½	12	12½
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102¾	102⅛	102¾
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¾	42	42⅝
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	50	50	50
30 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	43⅞	43¼	43¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41	41	41
10 Inland Stl 3s 61	105¾	105⅝	108⅝
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	47¾	47	47
10 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	82¾	82½	82½
2 Int Paper 5s 47	103	103	103
107 Int T&T 4½s 52	44¾	41¾	42⅜
52 Int T&T 5s 55	44¾	44¼	44⅜
5 Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	95	95	95
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	36	36	36
1 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 Keith (B F) 6s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 ungtd	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	60	59¾	59¾
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	60	59¾	59¾
3 L E & West 3s 47	83	83	83
1 L E & West 2d 5s 41	98½	98½	98½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	22¾	21½	22⅝
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	21¼	21	21¼
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	50	50	50
2 Libby McN&L 4s 56	105	105	105
4 Liggett & M 7s 44	120¾	120¾	120¾
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	126	126	126
5 Loews 3½s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98⅞	98¾	98¾
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84¾	84¾	84¾
6 Manati Sug 4s '57	32½	31¾	32½
3 Manila El Ry 5s '53	86	86	86
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	92	92	92
1 Marion StShov6s '47st	90	90	90
18 McKess&Robb5½s'50	108⅞	108½	108⅞
8 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	32	32	32
1 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	18	18	18
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	11¼	11¼	11½
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	68¾	68¾	68¾
7 MSP&SMarie 5s '38	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
33 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	10½	10¼	10½
78 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10½	10¼	10½
198 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	17⅝	17	17⅝
56 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4⅜	4½	4⅜
46 M-K-T 4½s '78	15¾	14¾	15¼
69 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	29¾	28¾	29⅝
15 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20½	20½	20½
20 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20	21½	21½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	21	21	21
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 MonWPaPumSv6s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	104½	104	104½
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32½	32¾	33¼
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 NashCha&StL 4s '78	68½	68½	68½
7 Nat Dairy 3¼s'60	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1 Nat Steel 3s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	104½	104½	104½
28 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108⅞	108¾	108¾
5 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	70	70	70
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	38	38	38
1 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	37	37	37
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	51¾	51¾	51¾
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64½	64½	64½
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58¾	58¾	58¾
10 NYC cn 4s 98	61¾	61½	61¾
2 NYC 3¾s 46	93¾	93¼	93¾
2 NYC ev 3¼s 52	61	60½	61
1 NYChic&StL 4s 73	94	94	94¼
10 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	70½	70½	70¾
96 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	59⅝	58¼	59⅝
22 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	91	90⅞	91
5 NY Connect 3½s 65	99½	99½	99½
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	66	65¾	66
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	61	61	61
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	116	116	116
4 NY Lack &W 4½s 73	53½	53½	53½
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	23¾	23	23¾
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23	22¾	23
5 NY NH&H 3½s 54	20½	20½	20½
11 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 NY S&W Term 5s 43	75½	75½	75½
8 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	99½	99½	99½
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
4 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	90	90	90
4 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	14½	14½	14½
16 Norf Sou 5s 61A	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¾
3 Nor Cen 4½s 74	113¼	113¼	113¾
43 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65⅝	65	65¼
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59	59	59
20 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59	58⅞	59
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¼	53	53¼
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¼	72⅛	72½
15 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109½	109¼	109¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107½	107¾
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	101	101	101
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
5 PacGas&El 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	107½	107½	107½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	109	109	109
2 Pen Ch&Det 4½s 77	104	103¾	104
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	112	112	112
22 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	104½	104¾
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	91¾	91¾	91¾
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	100⅞	100	100⅞
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
12 Pen RR 3½s '85	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Pen RR 3¼s '52	89¼	89	89
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	115½	115½	115½
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	75	75	75
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107	107	107
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	4	4	4
3 PCC & SL 5s '70A	110	110	110
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	102	102	102
21 Pitts & WVa 4½s '58A	52½	51⅞	52½
13 Pitts&WVa 4½s '60C	53	52½	53
1 Pitts Steel 4½s 50	100½	100¼	100¼
9 Porto Gen 5½s '60	80¾	80	80
4 PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Readg 4½s '97 A	80	79¼	80
12 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	67¼	67	68¼
3 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	101½	101½	101½
5 Republic Steel 4½s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s '56	104¼	104¼	104¾
2 Revere Cop & B 3½s '60	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	40¼	40¼	40¼
20 Rut R&K Lake 4s '34	12¾	12¼	12¾
7 StLPeo&NWSs'48	29¼	29	29¼
26 St L S Sw 5s '50 B	11½	11	11½
1 St LSF 5s E '50 ct	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
106 St L S F 4½s '78	11½	10⅝	11½
1 St LSF 4½s '78ct st	10½	10½	10½
36 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¼	10⅜	11¼
14 St L S F 4s '50A ct	10½	10½	10½
2 St L SW 5s '52	21	21	21
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	11¾	11½	11¾
11 St L SW 1st 4s '89	71	70	71
10 StPaulUnDep 5s '72	113½	113¼	113½
13 Seab A L cn 6s '45	5	5	5
5 Sea A L 5s '45 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105	105	105
45 Sou Pac 4½s 68	47½	46⅞	47½
55 Sou Pac 4½s 69	47¼	46⅝	47¼
89 So Pac 4½s 69	47¼	46⅝	47¼
21 So Pac rfg 4s 55	61¾	61¼	61¾
8 So Pac ctf 4s 49	45¾	45½	45¾
40 So Pac 3¾s 46	55¾	55¼	55¾
27 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49¾	48¾	49⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 So Pac RR Ter 4s 80	78¼	78¼	78¼
8 South Ry 4½s 56	82½	82¼	82¼
8 South Ry gen 6s 56	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¼	92¼	92¼
13 South Ry gen 4s 56	80	80½	80
11 So Ry 4s 56 L 51	78½	74½	78½
2 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Studebaker cv 6s 45	103¼	103	103
10 Superior Oil 3½s 50	100½	100½	100½
7 Swift & Co 2¾s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
27 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¼	105⅛	105¼
10 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	68⅝	68¼	68½
3 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	68⅝	68½	68½
32 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20⅝	19¼	20
24 Third Ave 4s 60	60½	59¾	60½
4 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102¾	102¾	102¾
39 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113¼	113¼	111¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	102⅜	103⅜	103½
8 Un Pac 3½s 70	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
37 Unit Drug 5s 53	84¼	83½	83½
10 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	93	93	93
1 U S Steel 1.80s '46	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
11 Utah Ls&Trac 5s '44	103	102⅞	102⅞
75 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	9½	8⅞	9⅛
49 Wabash 1st 5s '39	45¾	44	45¾
18 Wabash 2d 5s '39	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
62 Wabash 5s '80 D	9¾	8½	9¾
4 Wabash Oma 3½s '41	8½	8½	8½
36 Wabash 5s '76 B	9¾	8½	9¾
89 Wabash 4½s '78 C	9¾	8½	9¾
10 Walker H 4¼s '45	103¼	103¼	103½
1 Walwrth 4s '58	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 West Pen P 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110½
15 Westn Md 3½s'77 A	103	102¼	103
16 Westn Md 4s '52	93½	93¼	93¾
16 Westn Pac 5s '48 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
7 Western Un 5s '51	77	77	77
3 Western Un 5s '60	76	76	76
4 Western Un 4½s 50	75¾	75	75¾
1 WheelSt 4½s '66 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Wilson&Co 4s '55	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	9½	9½	9½
12 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102½	102	102

Foreign Bonds

6 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	61½	61½	61½
7 Australia 5s '55	59	59	59
2 Austria 7s '55	6	6	6
1 Belgium 7s '55	70	70	70
2 Belgium 6½s'49	61	61	61
1 Belgium 6s'55	70	70	70
15 Brazil 8s '41	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Brazil 6½s '26-57	16½	16⅝	16⅞
2 Brazil 6s '57	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Canada 5s'52	98	98	98¾
1 Canada 4s'60	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Canada 2½s'45	90	90	90
1 Canada 4½s'46	93	93	93
1 Chile 6s'61 Jan	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Chile 6s'61 Feb asd	9	9	9
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	32½	32½	32½
1 Cu a 5½s 53	103	103	103
20 Cuba 4½s'77	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 Finland 6s 45	81	81	81
1 Frankfort 6½s 53	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 French 7½s 41 wd	93	93	93
5 Italy 7s 1951	38	37	37
1 Japan 5½s'65	44½	44½	45½
3 Mendoza (Prov) 6s'54	63½	63	63½
31 Mex 10 4s asd '45	4½	4⅜	4½
1 Milan City 6½s'52	24	24	24
13 Minas Ger 6½s'58	9	8¾	9
1 Norway 5½s'65	52½	52½	52¾
1 Norway 4½s'65	33	33	33
2 Orient Dev 6½s'58	37	37	37
5 Panama 5s'63 A st asd	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Peru 1st 6s'60	7	7	7
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6½	6½	6½
31 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	7¼	7¼	7
1 Queensld 7s'41	91	91	91
4 Rio de Jan 8s'48	8¼	8¼	8¼
31 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	7¼	7	7
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	10½	10½	10½
10 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 46	9	9	9
2 Rome 6½s 52	25	25	25
8 Sao Paul City 8½s 57	12¼	12½	12½
7 Sao Paulo 8s 52	12	12	12
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	17½	17½	17½
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 68	18½	18½	18½
2 Tokyo City 5½s 61	16	16	16
22 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	16	15¾	16
1 Westph Un El 6s 53	20¼	20¼	20¼
6 Yokohama 6s 61	14½	14½	14½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 4,662,000; previous day, 6,482,800; week ago, 6,033,700; year ago, 11,300; two years ago, 8,332,500; Jan. 1 to date, 352,222,575; year ago 270,736,450; two years ago, 302,226,978.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Feb. 28

Sterling:	Today	Prev. day	Parity
Cables	$4.03½	$4.03½	$.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2324	.2324	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	** 1440
Finland—finn k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2365	.2365	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0360	.0360	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1800	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3975	.3975	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345

New World Moves Ahead With Cultural Defense

By Roland H. Sharp

Latin-American specialist of The Christian Science Monitor, who is making his fifth visit to South America on a nine-week tour of South America as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Cultural defense of the Americas moved forward today on a broad front as President Roosevelt marshaled the motion picture industry for solidarity of all the Americas. The great radio chains speeded new Latin-American networks, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace sent southward its first group of traveling North American writers, editors, and scholars.

Sailing at noon on the Santa Lucia of the Grace Line for a nine-week journey around South America, the Carnegie party enjoyed a send-off from the New York Branch of the Rockefeller Committee for Cultural Relations between the American Republics, a subdivision in the Council of National Defense.

Radio Extension

Mr. Roosevelt's direct appeal to the motion picture industry for the production of films accurately interpreting the Americas to each other falls in line with the purpose of the Carnegie trip. This purpose is to open the door to North Americans for a deeper understanding of South America.

The same purpose underlies vastly increased radio services now being completed by both the NBC and CBS, with new short wave stations of great power, and the rebroadcast of Spanish and Portuguese programs over South American stations that will reach millions at present unable to tune in on the short waves.

A further evidence of North American awareness that an understanding of Latin America is vital, came in the special issue of the Survey Graphic, out today, entitled, "The Americas, South and North." Adolf A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, heads the list of distinguished contributors.

At an informal farewell dinner last night in the Columbia University Club, Dean Carl W. Ackerman of Columbia's School of Journalism gave the 12 members of the Carnegie party a few words of friendly counsel. In 1937 Dean Ackerman traveled extensively in South America and now maintains correspondence with key individuals in all of the countries.

Reception for Guests

The Rockefeller committee tendered a reception yesterday afternoon to the Carnegie guests, enabling them to meet many Latin Americans resident in New York, including the Brazilian Consul General, Dr. Oscar Correia, who has served his country in this capacity for the past 19 years.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Bodman, in whose apartment the reception was held with Mrs. William A. Barber as Chairman of hospitality for the Rockefeller Committee, announced that they have decided to fulfill a long-standing desire to visit South America, and will accompany the Carnegie group.

As members of the tour became acquainted and compared notes, they found that the Carnegie endowment had managed to compress a wide variety of interests within the small membership.

Most prominently represented are farm and agricultural specialists from the Middle West. In many ways the most important issue before the Americas is solution of trading questions that center on competitive farm surpluses—wheat, meat, corn and cotton.

In Argentina the North American farm authorities will see for themselves what is being done, and come home to seek further solutions. Dr. Harlow Leslie Walster, dean of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.; Clarence Roberts, Editor of the Farmer-Stockman, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Eugene Butlern, Editor of the Progressive Farmer, Dallas, Texas, are those immediately dealing with farm questions.

Educators Included

Educators on the tour include Malcolm W. Davis, Associate Director of the Carnegie Endowment, who is host to the other members. Prof. Graham Henry Stuart of Stanford University, who specializes in international relations. From Southern Methodist University and the Institute of Public Affairs, Dallas, Texas, comes Prof. Samuel Daly Myres, Jr. Dr. Donald S. Brand, head of the Department of Anthropology in the University of New Mexico, will find much material in the Inca ruins of Peru. As well as other South American sites. The University of Maryland has sent its Dean, Dr. Harold R. W. Benjamin.

Editors and writers making the trip are W. Earl Hall, Editor of the Mason City Globe-Gazette, Mason City, Iowa; William H. Hessler, editorial and foreign news writer for the Cincinnati Enquirer; Lee Henry Morrison of the Columbia University Press, who is Executive Secretary for the tour, and this correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

School of the Air of Americas To Obtain Native Compositions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 27—Arrangements for obtaining original music and literary material from the 22 Nations of the Western Hemisphere through national contests were announced by Sterling Fisher, Education Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, at the opening session of the first international conference of the School of the Air of the Americas, held in conjunction with the meeting of the American Association of School Administrators, here today.

The conference shifts to New York tomorrow and Saturday. Speakers on today's program were Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador, and Col. George Drew, D. S. O., leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, Province of Ontario, Canada.

National Committees

Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of The Times of London, also was to have addressed the gathering of several thousand educators and radiocasters but sent last-minute regrets.

Mr. Fisher disclosed that the experimental national literary and musical contests would be started among various American Nations with the co-operation of the Ministries of Education and the CBS station affiliates in those countries.

"Authors and musicians will be enlisted in the competitions in each of the countries selected for the initial experiments," he said. "National committees will judge their compositions and stories and select the best ones for dispatch to the headquarters of the School of the Air of the Americas, where staff script writers will incorporate them in the broadcasts, through which they will eventually be heard in all 22 Nations.

"From next autumn," he continued, "when the new CBS Pan-American network, which comprises 64 stations in 18 Latin-American Nations, begins full operations, the international school of the air will be extended through them into the homes and schools of all the Western World."

Dr. Hu voiced an optimistic view of the world of the future, declaring that in the present situation there were signs of a new world order to take the place of the old order which has succumbed not only because of the ruthless assaults on it by the lawbreakers, but also because of the inherent weakness of its own constitution."

"An important sign is the coming together of the great Anglo-Saxon democracies in common struggle against totalitarian aggression," he continued. "But the most significant event is the wholehearted manner in which the people of the United States have come to the assistance of the British nation in the present war.

No Financial Motive

"We know very well that there is no commitment of any kind which binds the United States to such assistance, and we know very well that this all-out aid to Britain, just as the aid to China, to France before it collapsed and later to heroic Greece is never motivated by any economic, commercial or financial interest.

"Dimly, but unmistakenly, I envisage a new world after this terrible war—a world wherein the naval power of all the aggressor states will have been destroyed; wherein all the sea power will be in the hands of free and democratic nations whose powerful navies will become the most natural and most effective international police force for a new international order; wherein law and order among nations will be effectively enforced by a sufficient amount of organized force operating in the interests of human decency and orderly relationships."

Colonel Drew said Canadians had been deeply affected by the attitude of the United States in the present conflict.

"What you have done has been of vital importance at the most critical stage of this terrible war," he asserted. "We recognize that our victory depends upon the machines of war which will come from your mighty factories. But what has won our admiration even more than the material help has been the truly noble spirit in which that help has been given."

Tools, Not Men

Colonel Drew stressed that there was no thought in Canada that it will be necessary for the United States to send men to fight.

"Mr. Winston Churchill expressed the sentiment of the whole Empire when he said to you, 'Give us the tools and we will finish the job,'" he declared.

Part of the program consisted of a demonstration of an actual radiocast in costume. This was a dramatization of "the Darl Star of Itza," a Mayan story of 1250 A. D., from the series "Tales From Far and Near." It was produced by Miss Nila Mack, CBS director of children's programs.

Dr. Carroll R. Reed, President of the American Association of School Administrators, presided at the meeting.

The School of the Air of the Americas was organized last autumn by extending the 11-year-old American School of the Air into the other nations of the Western Hemisphere that wished to participate. It was designed, according to CBS, to promote deeper understanding and appreciation of each other's history and culture, needs and achievements, among the peoples of the American nations.

Move Gains Ground in Canada For New Provincial Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 27—Now that the Canadian Government in its plans for a $1,300,000,000 war outlay has revealed the huge cost of the conflict to the Canadian people, it becomes obvious that Canada must tackle again the old problem of financial relations between the nation and the provinces.

Distribution of costs and functions between the two wings of a Federal system was unsatisfactory enough in peacetime to cause the formation of a Royal Commission to consider it and the production of a monumental report, proposing far-reaching reforms. But this lack of balance has become far more serious and, perhaps, intolerable as a result of the Central Government's war program.

The basic difficulty is that some taxpayers in Canada, due to varying costs of provincial government, pay far more in taxes than others. The ability to pay varies drastically with the economic position of the various provinces. The extra burdens of Federal taxation imposed by the war will force some of the poorer provinces into a desperate position.

For this reason, another attempt to settle the problem is regarded here as essential. The first attempt failed at an Interprovincial Conference in January, when three provinces refused even to consider the proposals for a solution made by an investigating commission. This failure, however, settled nothing, because the problems involved not only remain but reappear in highly aggravated form with the increase in Federal Government costs.

Already a movement is under way here in favor of another Interprovincial Conference to be held this year, before the incidence of the proposed new Federal taxes becomes too serious. The Socialist Party of Canada, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, has urged publicly that such a conference be held. The Federal Government has the whole problem under active consideration.

The first step will be a debate on these issues in the House of Commons. Groundwork for such a debate was laid by the opposition when it asked of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King a statement of his views. Mr. King promised to answer specifically whether it would be possible to effect some of the reforms proposed by the Royal Commission without changes in the Canadian Constitution.

When the problem gets into the House of Commons, the Federal Government will explain and defend its handling of the futile Interprovincial Conference. It has been criticized for calling the conference in wartime and for its attitude in the conference. Mr. King may be depended upon to make a detailed reply.

Meanwhile, the Government has filed in Parliament a voluminous book of figures which are designed to show that some of the provinces did not accurately outline their financial positions in their submissions to the recent Interprovincial Conference. These provinces sought to show that the proposals of the Royal Commission would damage their finances.

New figures, prepared by experts of the Federal Government, are in conflict with those submitted by Ontario and British Columbia, the two chief objectors. They purport to show the finances of these two Provinces would not be adversely affected if the Commission's plan of financial reorganization were adopted.

The Federal Government regards the Commission's plan as thoroughly fair and satisfactory to the central and to the provincial governments. It has not abandoned for a moment its hope of implementing the plan at some time in the future. Mr. King's statement to the Interprovincial Conference showed that he expected the provinces to return here some day in a far different state of mind, after they had seen the effects of the war on the Canadian taxation system.

These effects, in the form of increased burdens, and in the invasion of provincial tax fields by Federal tax collectors, now are becoming clear. It remains to be seen whether the provinces will be ready in the present year for a revision of revenue sources and responsibilities as between them and the Dominion.

Three Groups Probe Georgia Air Crash

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28 (AP)—Three independent groups arranged today to investigate the crash near here of Eastern Air Lines' almost new, $120,000 air sleeper, which killed seven persons, including Representative William D. Byron of Maryland, and injured nine, including Eddie Rickenbacker, famed World War pilot and President of the company.

The big ship, en route from New York, on the beam, on course but too low, smashed into a pine woodland about midnight Feb. 26 as it swung several miles from the airport to come in for a landing.

The Civilian Aeronautics Board began a preliminary investigation, but inspectors said it would take two or three days to dismantle the motors and check other parts of the wreckage. G. Grant Mason, Jr., Board member, and Air Safety Bureau Director Jerome Lederer planned a public hearing in Atlanta next week.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, head of a special Senate committee to investigate plane accidents, announced in Washington that his committee would conduct an inquiry next week.

Eastern Air Lines also began a study of the crash.

'The Citadel' to Receive Luxurious Home as Gift

AIKEN, S. C.—Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, has given Whitehall, his $150,000 winter home here, to The Citadel, the military college of South Carolina. Col. J. P. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Visitors, announced the gift at a special meeting of that group.

During the World War, Colonel McCormick served as a Major in the First Field Artillery Brigade of the First Division, which was commanded by Gen. Charles P. Summerall, now President of The Citadel.

Olympics German Hope; 'England Spoiled It'

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Germany, Feb. 28 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's Deputy, Rudolf Hess, told athletes of several European nations here today he is "convinced that this war will lead to true and lasting peace."

Herr Hess said that Germans had hoped that the 1936 Olympics—the winter games of which were held here—would help bind nations to peace but, he added, "England wanted it otherwise."

New Bombers Add Greatly to Hitting Powers of Britain

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP) — The British disclosed today that new, four-motored Short Stirling bombers, described as among the world's most powerful military planes, had been sent against the Germans for the first time "a few nights ago."

The magazine Aeroplane said these craft combined ability to carry big loads with speed and powerful defensive armament. It added:

"Their addition to our operations forces will greatly increase our power to strike at the enemy's war effort in the heart of his territory."

Aeroplane added that the Short Stirlings, plus plane reinforcements from the United States, would "make possible more intense attacks on selected objects."

Pendergast Freed Of Bribery Charge

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28 (AP)—T. J. Pendergast, erstwhile political leader, and R. E. O'Malley, former state insurance superintendent, were cleared of state bribery charges shortly after a jury had been selected to try the once-powerful Democratic boss.

Circuit Judge Ray G. Cowan dismissed the charges after A. L. McCormack, St. Louis insurance man, refused to testify.

The state charged that pendergast gave O'Malley $66,500 "as a gratuity, reward and bribe" to bring about settlement in 1935 of a $9,000,000 fire insurance rate case in favor of the risk companies.

Philippines Ready For Any Emergency

MANILLA, Feb. 28 (AP)—High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre disclosed today that United States and Commonwealth officials quietly have been laying plans to meet any emergency growing out of war that would affect the military and civilian populations.

Mr. Sayre said the plans had been kept secret because it was feared publication might cause "war hysteria."

Four months ago, Mr. Sayre said, he, President Quezon and others, organized the Active Civilian Emergency, the basic idea being to safeguard the populace in connection with war danger.

The Board comprised both Americans and Filipinos representing the Commissioner's office, the Commonwealth Government, the United States Army and Navy, and the American and Philippine Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Sayre said the welfare group is considering such problems as air raid precautions, raid shelters, and gas masks.

Model of Army Plane Of New Design Stolen

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (AP)—Officials of Manta Aircraft Corporation disclosed the theft Monday from their plant of a model airplane representing new ideas in Army fighter plane design.

David R. Davis, President, said the six-foot model's value, $10,000, was incidental to its importance in the national defense program. He said the model had been approved by Army aviation experts, and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Army Intelligence Service were investigating the theft.

Eire Cuts Coal Ration As British Supply Falls

DUBLIN (AP)—The monthly coal ration for householders will be cut from a half-ton to a quarter-ton effective March 1 because supplies from Britain have fallen below expectations. The Government urged the public to obtain peat instead of coal.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 866-K, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CERTIFIED public accountant, now in public practice, will consider private employment anywhere, small community preferred. Write Box A-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

ANTIQUES WANTED

Cash paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 55 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 1000.

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued.)*

APARTMENTS TO LET

AVAILABLE at once in Peterborough, N. H., 2 newly finished 3-roomed apts.; unusually attractive; all-electric kitchen, cedar closets, automatic oil heat, hot water; attractive surroundings; close to active Christian Science society; 1 unfurnished $40, 1 furnished $50. Box 37, Peterborough, N. H. Phone 132.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 82nd Street East—Charmingly furnished studio, dressing room, bath, kitchen privileges; separate unit in large modern apartment; view skyline; $60.00 monthly; professional woman. Regent 7-4316.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation, $36 to $45; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

N. Y. C., BRONX, 4181 Grace Ave. (near 233rd)—6 light rooms, porch; 2 family; garage optional. Tel. Fairbanks 4-0068.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exclusive 8-room heated apartment; large living room with fireplace and bay window, library, dining room, kitchen, 3 chambers, 2 baths, maid's room and bath; modern in every respect; most exclusive house in Brookline. Call Longwood 3200, MRS. CLAPP, or Kirkland 9781, MR. KNIGHT.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1939 Roadmaster Buick Sedan, 8 passenger, 133 wheelbase, gone 18,000 miles, color black. Guaranteed, first-class condition...Price $785
1938 Lincoln Zephyr Convertible Coupe, 4 passenger. Guaranteed, radio and heater. Price $665
In event that you are buying a new or a used car, may we serve you? Cadillac and Oldsmobiles.
Call MR. D. O. HUSSEY or MR. WALLACE at
FROST MOTOR SALES
399 Washington St., Newton, Mass. Tel. La Salle 0525

CLEANING AND DYEING

FASTIDIOUS?
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, beautiful surroundings, good food; radiator every room, 3 baths; capacity 14; booklets: $14. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa., R. F. D. #8.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—New term starting; instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0648. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FRENCH dressmaker; dresses, gowns, coats, blouses made to order; alterations, hand sewing; reasonable prices. AC. 2-1245, N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks. Sell, Rent.
660 Park Sq. Building, Boston HUB. 0767

FURRIERS

FURS W. DAVIDSON
175 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN experienced care and training of horses, good rider; write full details of qualifications. FARMHILL SCHOOL, Leesburg, Virginia.

MARRIED man for farm near New Milford, Conn.; give experience and terms expected. Tel. Wilton 172, or write Box R-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., INC., 31 West 32nd Street, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

EXCELLENT offices and stores to rent in good business locations. L. Davenport Boyd, Representative, Olive F. Thornton, Wellesley 0290, Waltham 3696.

N. Y. C.—PRACTITIONER'S light office, excellent appointments; 2 or 3 days weekly. Write Box G-5, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PRINTING

Office and Factory Forms

Quick service, highest quality; special equipment, large volume permits very low prices; let us quote on your forms; BUSINESS FORMS PRINTING CO., 16 N. Main St., West Hartford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — 8-room house equipped with bath, steam heat with oil burner, and fireplace; fine set of buildings with slate roofs; over 24 acres of land; hard surfaced road; city water (price $4750).
CLAUDE E. BRIGGS, 21 Pleasant Street, Newburyport, Mass. Tel. 1680-W.

RUTH PORTER, Realtor
Winchester, Mass., Properties
Win 1310 Evenings 0917

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 21 Winchester St.—Available in March; private suite, 2 rooms and bath; first floor; restricted guest house; large piazza; meals optional; garage. Longwood 9034.

N. Y. C.—Large quiet room, water, large closets; board optional. EVERETT, UN. 4-4878.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside (93): Bornemann—Newly decorated, comfortably furnished, semi-private bath, quiet; river view; $6.00 and $7.00; breakfast optional.

N. Y. C., 204 W. 57th (Apt. 4-C)—Large room, furnished or unfurnished; 4 closets, running water; $12.00 weekly; Christian Scientist preferred. BURTON.

N. Y. C., 702 West End Ave. (Apt. 4), 94th St.—Single, clean, quiet, homelike; water; good location, convenient transportation; $5.00.

N. Y. C., 622 West 113th Street (Apt. 72)—Small sunny room, running water, elevator. Tel. UN. 4-5032.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown — Apartment available April 15th, furnished or unfurnished; a large first-floor bay window bed-living room and bath; French doors opening on porch and garden; convenient to Pennsylvania railroad and trolleys; private ownership.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED companion attendant wishes position; small adult family; willing service. Write Box S-11, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TAILORING

MANNIS—MEN'S TAILOR
472 Stuart St., opp. Copley Theatre, Boston
Now Showing New Spring Woolens, Custom Suits and Topcoats from $50. Also Ladies' Tailoring and Remodeling.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
Voice Production — Singing and Speech
Special Training for Reading and Speaking
12 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. GR. 3-6683

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678.
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

STORM Windows, Shades, Venetian Blinds, Wedding Canopies, Screens, Awnings. Home Specialties Co., Inc., Dig. 3908, Worcester 4-3697, Milford 1600, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Spring Flowers
in Great Profusion at Moderate Prices
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Ave. Ark. 3000—post
Medford Branch 942 High St. Mys. 0090

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4320, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. - HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

RELIANCE LAUNDRY
Moderately Priced Service
Also Serving Milton, Roxbury and Quincy
BLU 2600

BOSTON—Roslindale

Parkway 0272
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
NEW SPRING SUITS
arriving every day. See these new creations at Storey's now. All budget priced.
120-130 MAIN STREET

SYLVESTER & GILE, INC.
SALES SERVICE
NASH
Ford Parts and Service
Tel. 3734 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

FARR'S
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4320, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

1937 Chrysler Imperial Sedan
Very clean, possessing original appearance, heater **$345.00**
Many other excellent buys to choose from
CHAS. M. CURRY
Used Car Manager
T. C. Baker Co.
Brookline Village Bea 5205
Open Evenings

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

Kathryn Kenny
A New Spring Coiffure Just for You!
MANICURES —PERMANENTS
FLAVORED LIPSTICKS
1245 Commonwealth Ave. Sta 5544 or 5543

CAMBRIDGE

- TURKEYS—DUCKS
- GEESE—CHICKENS
CAPONS

Egan's Market
Groceries—Provisions
221 Concord Ave., Kir. 9300

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Cars Called For
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
2478 Mass. Ave., N. Cambridge
Eliot 8049

4 Brattle Street, Room 306 — Harvard Square, Cambridge
HUDSON'S BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete service in a modern shop at reasonable prices
For Appointments Phone Trowbridge 8140

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bal. 2951 8 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bostonian Shoes
for Men
$7.85 to $10.95
Harvard Cooperative Society
Harvard Square

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Greeting Cards—Airplane and Boat Models
844 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

A fine, delicious cereal drink
Postum
George H. Stockwell
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

DEDHAM

Beef—Lamb—Pork
Groceries
Vegetables *Fish*
Ziegler's Market
Bussey St. Phone 0288 East Dedham

EVERETT

Decker's Music & Art Shop
Everything in Music
Finest Repair Work a Specialty
476 Ferry Street Eve. 2313

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160 8 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

Exclusive Millinery
for Miss and Matron
ALL HEAD SIZES
Prices $1.98 and up
Spillane Millinery Shop
550 Main Street

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Lesure
5 Putnam Street, Tel. 848

PARTY FOOD
Serve some of our Dainty Cookies and Cakes at your next party
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693

New Spring Coats, Suits and Dresses for Women
Fashion Park Clothes for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

Lovely Vases, Bowls and Table Ware in Libby's magnificent new Crystal
Exclusive at Rice's
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Fine Diamonds 350 Main St. Silver

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

ARRIVING DAILY
New Spring Millinery
Featuring "Dobbs," "Brewster" and "Gage"
WILSON'S

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carefully Selected Meats and Groceries
Fresh Vegetables Frosted Foods
J. K. ATWOOD
146 White Street Tel. 2060

NOW—
have your dry cleaning done under Individual's Guarantee of Satisfaction.
Plain Dresses—Suits 75c
PHONE 1-8-4
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers . . . Dry Cleaners

Oldsmobile—Cadillac
General Motors Truck
Sales and Service
Marble Motor Company
144 Lafayette Sq. Tel. 5383

HOLYOKE

Superior Shoe Repairing
Have your shoes repaired at
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

LAWRENCE

Final Clearance of Second Floor Coats
$19 · $36 · $49
Exceptional Values
Cherry & Webb's

See the New Spring Styles in MEN'S BROADCLOTH PAJAMAS
$1.00—$1.29—$1.59
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE, MASS.

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

LEXINGTON

Spring comes to ROGERS
Visit our fashion shops today
T. W. ROGERS CO.

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

The ROYAL FRUIT STORE
offers you
- CLEANLINESS
- QUALITY
- RIGHT PRICES
- FRIENDLINESS

You'll enjoy shopping here
1733 Mass. Ave., next to Woolworth's

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0370
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

LOWELL

Josef's
Salon of
Individual Hairstyling
502 Hildreth Bldg. Phone 6331

CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9768 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Banner Basement Bargains
Friday and Saturday
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

METAL VENETIAN BLINDS
Concave Flexible Steel Slats
$3.98
NO CHARGE for measuring and installing. Complete with automatic stops and tilting device.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone Lynn 2-3737

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5-7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Mal. 1622

Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Measured and installed free

ARROW COSMETICS
Complete Line of
Toiletries, Baby Needs and Personal Sundries
Order by phone Delivery Service
MAPLEWOOD SQUARE
697 Salem Street Tel. Mal 5100

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

MEDFORD

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Melrose Florist Co.
Floral Designs and Flowers for Every Occasion. Tel. Mel. 1628
245 W. WYOMING AVENUE

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET
Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Monitor Advertised Products
510 MAIN STREET

COAL — OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0294—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"
SPRING HATS
New Colors—Greens, Grays and Browns
"Remember the Girl Scouts"
517 MAIN STREET

A. C. Richards & Co., Inc.
UPHOLSTERERS
Furniture Made to Order and Repaired
MATTRESSES and REFINISHING
Old Glass and Antiques
393 Main Street Tel. Melrose 1253

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams Street East Milton

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
"blue coal"—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1026 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

BUSH & CO. *Inc.*
Est. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

STAR STORE
Get Something New!
Spring begins when you have New Fashions to Wear

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Willey's Inc.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
The very newest fashions for particular people. Exclusive with us . . . for you.

NEWBURYPORT

Gulf Range and Fuel Oil
Prompt and careful delivery
W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
Tel. 4

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Bigelow 0494. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday Saturday 1 to 5 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE CAN SOLVE YOUR MORTGAGE PROBLEMS
May We Help You
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

LARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

J. B. JURAD
Chrysler Plymouth
Sales and Service
Willard Battery Service
11 Court Street LAS. 3335

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
445 COMMON STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE"
Hosiery and Underwear

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON - WEST NEWTON
FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon Oil Burners
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

COOPERS JOCKEY UNDERWEAR
A Garment for Every Occasion
BESSE-CLARKE
273 North Street at Summer

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Sunkist Oranges
Large Size
Dozen 39c
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
2 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

42nd Annual
Mill End Sale
Now Going On
England Brothers

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

SALE of
Winter Fur-Trimmed
COATS
Half Price
Holden & Stone Co.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, Slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 6613

D. SILVERMAN & SONS
PACKARD
Sales and Service
479 Washington St., Quincy, PRE 7075

Headquarters for Clothes Created by
The House of Worsted-Tex
$35.00—$45.00
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock Street Pre. 1-2-3-4

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340
READING 0044
PERCY N. SWEETSER
New England Coke
Coal—Oil
Heat Regulator

Johnson Service Station
1213 No. Main Street Rea. 1215
Texaco Products
Complete Lubrication

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
616 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

NEW ENGLAND COKE
COAL W. BANCROFT & Co LUMBER
TELEPHONE READING 1264

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD
PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC

COAL - COKE
FUEL OIL
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC.
269 LENOX ST. HOWARD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES... CANTON, SHARON, NORWOOD

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
Be Thrifty—Buy Quality!
The economical housewife buys quality because she gets more value for her money. You'll like Star Market quality and low prices.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

WHITNEY LAUNDRY
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Delivery Service, or 20% Discount for Cash and Carry
179 Beacon St., Somerville, KIR. 7075

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Electrical Appliances
Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles
Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

FLOWERS
CROFT Inc.
(Our New Address)
393 Dwight Street
4-2195

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM

OPENING TODAY a New
JENNEY
SERVICE STATION
Managed by Milroy Johnston
Complete Automotive Service
General Tires and Tubes
925 Main Street, Cor. Wellington Street

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Master Kraft

Super-Safe Oil Burner
and Air Conditioners
CHARLES LeCONTI
WAT. 7539

★ Star Market Co. ★
Fresh, Large
NATIVE FOWL
Tender, Meaty, 6 to 7-lb. average
lb. 23c
KOLPAK PEAS, pkg. 19c
25 Mt. Auburn St. Wat. 3000

1940 Roadmaster Buick, 4-door, trunk, sedan, Radio and heater, white wall tires—$995.
1939 Lincoln Zephyr Sedan, 4-door, radio and heater—$795.
COOMBS of
MOTOR CO.
49 No. Beacon St., WATERTOWN
WAT. 7650 OPEN EVES.

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

WEYMOUTH

South Shore
Insurance Agency
Established 1870
Insurance of Every Description
CHARLES H. CHUBBUCK
45 Washington Square Weymouth, Mass.
Weymouth 0098

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
4 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 1520
Fresh Dressed Fowl, 4-4½-lb. average 27c lb.
Fresh Oysters ..... 29c pint
Large Seedless Grapefruit, ... 4 for 25c
Broccoli, large bunch 19c
Fancy Baldwin Apples ..... 5 lbs. for 25c

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

Ready Now!
New 1941 Spring
PRINTS
A Yard—97c, $1.35, $2.50
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street Second Floor

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON — Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BREAD—Delicious home-baked loaves in old-style oven: white, brown, unequalled for flavour. WELLS, Park Street, Camberley.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

TYPEWRITERS

MAY COLEMAN Personal Secretarial Service, Authors Mss.; Duplicating; Private Tuition 27 Grove Hill Rd. Tunbridge Wells Phone 3037

England

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....

Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST. BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks Silver and Cut Glass

J. H. GAY M. I. P.
Estab. 1870
568 Moseley Road, 12
PLUMBING (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Gervis Place Tel. 7000
Also at
FOLKESTONE BRIGHTON
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE BOSCOMBE
WEYMOUTH

RELIANCE
Reliance Laundry, Ltd.
PAISLEY ROAD
PHONE SOUTHBOURNE 106
TWICE A WEEK I pass your door

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66 Old Christchurch Road also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road, and at 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury, 248 High Street, Exeter Southampton and Worthing

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 6000

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

Terrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORRALL & Co. LTD. COAL
40, Queens Road, Brighton, Tel. 3701
71, Church Road, Hove, Tel. 3717
New Street, Basingstoke, Tel. 235
Middle Street, Petworth, Tel. 50.
R. Simmons, 3 Gordon Ter., Worthing. Tel. 1283

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2283 HOVE

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE (Continued)

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS • DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS • HOSIERY
LINGERIE • KNITWEAR & GOWNS

BRISTOL

For Your New Spring Outfits
TRY **MORGAN'S** FIRST
W. MORGAN (Bristol) Ltd.
Zetland Road Junction

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, Near Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
Massingham
63 Queen's Road Bristol 8
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
- BOOKLET ON REQUEST

BROMLEY

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's
HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV 0502

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

BEASLEYS
Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters
22-24 Stour Street Tel. 2833
47 St. George's Place, 41a St. Peters Street

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

BRUNNER'S
Cafe
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

For Better Value Order
OXCROFT KING OF COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
6, Station Approach & Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts
Readers of this paper receive special attention.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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HANDKERCHIEFS • HOSIERY
LINGERIE • KNITWEAR & GOWNS

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ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and District (Continued)

PHONE CROYDON 4300
SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19 London Road, Croydon
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6678
We greatly appreciate your custom

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Furniture and Furnishings.
- Removals and Warehousing.
- Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
- Estimates Free.

KINgston 1001

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

J. PERRETT & SON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
Torbay Road, Paignton Phone 5276
BURBERRY RAINCOATS

BRAUNS of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING
DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

SUTTON—Surrey

For the Best Range of Newest Dress Materials go to
SHINNERS
of Sutton

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
EARLY SPRING FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

BENDLE BROS.
Printers . . . Stationers
15-16 GEORGE STREET, TORQUAY
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
TEL 2481

Vauxhall
THE CAR SUPREMACY EXCELLENCE
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

Wales

CARDIFF

Crouch
Established 1790
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS
CARDIFF, NEWPORT

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

I BELIEVE the first test of a truly great man is his humility. I do not mean, by humility, doubt of his own power. But really great men have a curious feeling that the greatness is not in them but through them. And they see something divine in every other man, and are endlessly, foolishly, incredibly merciful.—RUSKIN.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Will

Carthage, Mo.

A railroad acquaintance of the writer contends that a railroad is neither the carelessly defined and little understood corporation of popular conception, located at some remote place and exercising a none too benign influence over the lives of individuals and communities, nor yet is it the steel, ties, and rolling stock constituting its physical aspects. Rather, he believes, it is the men and women employed by it, and expressing themselves through its manifold operations. Thus visualized, it becomes something quite human, which one can understand and with which one can reason and co-operate.

His contention is justified by an activity which takes place in this community as often and as long as the summer months make it possible. The station grounds of the Missouri Pacific Railway, here, are beautified by an attractive garden, in marked and pleasing contrast to the disorderly and unsightly neighborhood surroundings common to such places. Each day, in turn, two of the six young daughters of the railroad section forces here gather bouquets from this garden, and as the "Southern Scenic" train reaches the station, board it and bestow them, without charge, upon its passengers. There is no element of commercialism connected with it—no suggestion that further patronage may thereby be sought. During a period of less than a month, last summer, some fifteen hundred such floral gifts had been made, brightening the immediate moments and those which followed as the train resumed its journey.

It is not to be doubted that in this gracious ministration many a person has caught that vision of the railroad which our friend holds, and has realized that it is "just folks" like the rest of us, and desirous of being so recognized and understood.

Where Would You Find—

1. The country of which Antonio Oliveira Salazar is Premier?
2. The oldest aquarium in the United States?
3. The Shannon Dam?
4. Thrace?
5. The Maradalsfos?
6. A babiroussa?
7. The VFW?
8. Lake Brienz?
9. The first college in the world to admit women on equal terms with men?
10. Fort Heath?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

The Hat Trick

Strolling into the Lambs' Club in New York one afternoon, Booth Tarkington found a group of actor friends, one of whom jested about a derby hat that Tarkington was wearing. Booth presently left the room, but on his return he spoke to the actor.

"Did you say you didn't like my hat?"

The other assented, whereupon Booth removed the hat, dropped it on the floor and jumped upon it. Then, from the front of his loose overcoat, he triumphantly produced another derby, which he placed upon his head. This hat trick, repeated several times for newcomers, created a sensation.

"Have you seen Tark's hat trick?" everyone was asking, and at intervals, after a brief coaxing, Tarkington would obligingly perform the trick again. After a time when the floor was littered with crushed derbies, the actor who had criticized Booth's hat departed, but at the check room he found that his own derby and all others were mysteriously missing. For several days thereafter, a Fifth Avenue hatter did a lively business in orders issued by Tarkington to replace the losses of his victims.

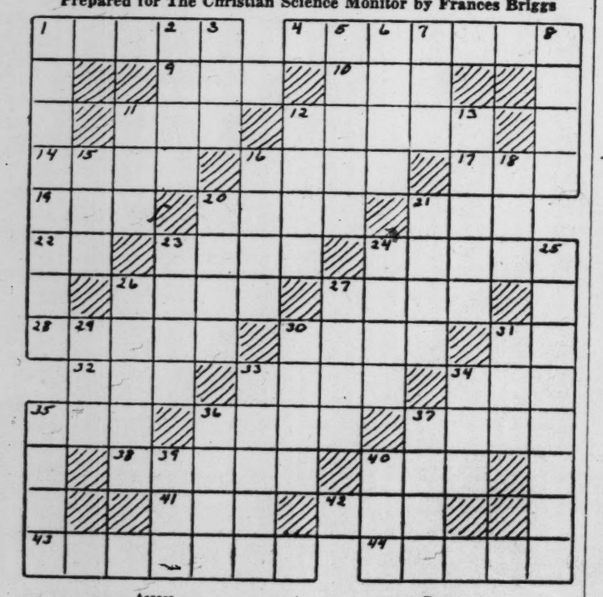
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Portugal.
2. The New York Aquarium in Battery Park; opened Dec. 16, 1896.
3. It is on the Baker River, Washington; built for power in 1926.
4. The southeastern portion of Bulgaria ceded to Greece by the Treaty of Neuilly (1919), and then to Turkey by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923).
5. A famous waterfall in Norway; 650 feet high.
6. The wild hog of the islands of Celebes and Buru.
7. The Veterans of Foreign Wars; a military organization in the U. S.
8. A lake in Bern Canton, Switzerland.
9. Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.
10. A U. S. Army fort 4½ miles from Boston, Massachusetts.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who said that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever"?
4—What is small immature fruit of common garden cucumber?
9—Not in.
10—Exist.
11—What is a moor or marsh?
12—What plant has woody stem bearing thorns or prickles?
14—What are nocturnal birds of prey?
16—What is a warning shouted by golfers?
17—What is a poem suited to be set to music?
19—To express in words.
20—Thackeray was born in what month?
21—What is the first element in many Arabic masculine proper names?
22—What is a suffix forming nouns?
23—What is sodium chloride?
24—What is an instrument for throwing stones or other missiles?
26—Hollow of a spoon is what?
27—What Italian deity was represented as half goat and half man?
28—What was first name of inventor of sewing machine?
30—What is a short, bulblike fleshy stem?
31—Where is Rochefort (abbr.)?
32—High mountain is what?
33—If you emulated Baron Munchausen, would you swim, bake, or brag?
34—Possesses.
35—What is a tool used by shoemakers?
36—End of a race or journey is what?
37—What is a crepuscular insect?
38—Antonym of "cold."
40—Small child is what?
41—What is a suffix in adjectives?
42—What is an affirmative answer?
43—What is any heavy substance laid in hold of vessel to steady it?
44—Where are Krupp guns made?

Down

1—What is coal oil?
2—Pedal digits are what?
3—What gives us light and heat?
5—What is diminutive of Henry?
6—What is a city of Pennsylvania?
7—What is Scottish term for an enclosure, as a sheepfold, coalyard, etc.?
8—What is the bridge of spectacles or eyeglasses?
11—In baseball, what is a ball batted in the air?
12—Lightning is what?
13—What is a small brown bird with red breast?
15—Armed conflict is what?
16—What is an antonym of "empty"?
18—What is an urgent request or demand of payment?
20—What are the structures forming framework of the mouth?
21—What is aluminum sulphate?
22—Olive oil is sometimes used in making what?
24—Who is an American artist, illustrator, and puppeteer?
25—Who composed "Rhapsody in Blue"?
26—Policeman's club is what?
27—What is a colt?
29—What is legal learning?
30—What is a steep, rugged rock?
31—Mrs. Jack Sprat ate what?
32—What do you call one of end men in a negro minstrel performance?
34—Torrid.
35—Native of Arabia is what?
36—What is another name for an ogee?
37—What is not gathered by a rolling stone?
38—To lubricate.
40—What is mound used in golf?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Lines About Thinkers

By a Staff Artist

Grover Cleveland

1837-1908

CLEVELAND was twice President of the United States.
He embodied his own ideal: "A public office is a public trust."
He was born in New Jersey where his father was a minister.
But the family soon moved away to Fayetteville, New York.
From the Clinton Institute, the child wrote to a friend:
"I study a little Latin with two other boys in the class.
They have a modern edition of Virgil with footnotes to help;
Mine is an old-fashioned copy of my father's with no notes."
Cleveland was to find life as he had found the Aeneid.
One evening when he was fourteen his father said to him:
"You will be too young for college on leaving the Institute.
Besides there is a job waiting for you in the neighborhood."
The boy understood only too well, and he accepted his lot:
He left his beloved Virgil for a clerkship in a small store.

AT EIGHTEEN he was still a clerk but in the city of Buffalo.
Moreover he had time to study law in the office of a friend.
Four years later he triumphed by being admitted to the bar.
Now he would be able to establish a practice of his own.
Now he would have time to give some thought to his country.
He cared little for society but he took politics seriously.
A liberal, he allied himself with the Democratic Party.
He made no effort to secure office, office came to him.
At twenty-six he was selected as assistant district attorney.
At thirty-three he found himself the sheriff of Erie County.
At forty-four the people of Buffalo elected him Mayor.
At forty-five he was made Governor of the State of New York.
At forty-seven he became President of the United States.

FROM NOW on Grover Cleveland ceased to live for himself.
All his energies were devoted to the welfare of the Nation.
He worked hard to free Civil Service from party influence.
He attacked the protection of home industries by high tariff.
He gave much thought to the need for a sound financial system.
In all this he greatly offended his own party leaders.
After a term he was defeated and he returned to law practice.

HOWEVER, Cleveland was not to enjoy his freedom very long.
The questions of tariff and sound money remained to be solved.
He had regarded them in a way that appealed to the people.
Four years later the country swept him into office again.
After two months he found himself facing a financial crash.
More than three hundred banks failed or suspended payment.
Business found it impossible to borrow money on any terms.
He considered the Sherman Silver Act chiefly to blame.
Therefore he compelled both House and Senate to repeal it.
He maintained the gold reserve by issuing government bonds.
And this saved the credit of the U. S. throughout the world.

CLEVELAND repudiated the Hawaiian Islands annexation.
But extending the Monroe Doctrine was his great achievement:
Britain had been encroaching on the territory of Venezuela.
America sent a protest, but this protest was disregarded.
The President then urged Congress to resist the aggression.
A menace of war caused great alarm in both countries.
Congress supported Cleveland, and Britain agreed to arbitrate.
By this act alone the United States became a world power . . .
At the close of his term the President settled in Princeton.
His efforts had come too late to end the Nation's troubles.
But his love for "Clean Politics" remains an abiding influence.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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A Verse for Today . . .

There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.

—PROV. 11:24

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Press Is Called the "Fourth Estate"?

The term "fourth estate," in this connection, refers to the definition of estate as an order or class regarded as part of the body politic, and as such participating in the government, either directly or through representatives. The number of such "estates" in most Christian countries is three, although one or two exceptions exist.

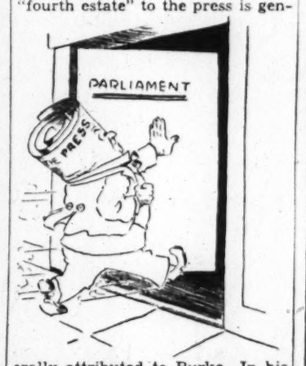
The original three estates in England were: (1) the clergy; (2) the barons and knights; and (3) the commons. Today, however, the estates are listed as: (1) the lords spiritual; (2) the lords temporal; and (3) the commons.

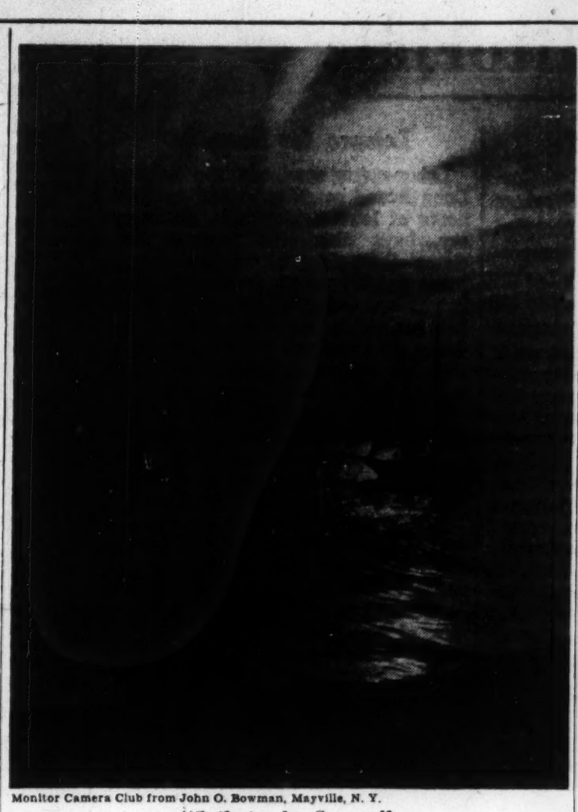
In France, the three estates were: (1) the clergy; (2) the nobles; and (3) the townsmen. Originally in Scotland they were: (1) the prelates; (2) the tenants in chief; and (3) the townsmen. Later, the Scottish estates became: (1) the lords, lay and clerical; (2) the commissioners of shires; and (3) the burgesses.

The term "three estates" has sometimes mistakenly been used to designate the three powers necessary to legislation in England—the Crown, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

The earliest records extant of the term "fourth estate" appearing in print show that it originally was used to designate the lowest classes of society, such as the artisans, servants, day laborers, and the like, as distinguished from the third estate, or commons. For instance, in a journal published in 1806 Fielding wrote, "None of our political writers . . . take notice of any more than three estates . . . passing by in silence that very large and powerful body which form the fourth estate in this community . . . the mob."

The application of the term "fourth estate" to the press is generally attributed to Burke. In his "Hero Worship," Carlyle writes, in 1841: "Burke said there were three Estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery . . . there sat a fourth Estate more important far than they all." In 1861, Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, in his "Life of Palmerston," wrote, "At that period the 'Times' [London newspaper] constituted a fourth estate of the realm."—**W. P. Keasbey.**





Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

"Sails in the Sunset"

Sayings Worth Saying Again

Say not all thou knowest but believe all thou sayest.

Reprove thy friend privately, commend him publicly.

It isn't what a man has on him, but what he has in him, that counts.

We are haunted by an ideal life, and it is because we have within us the beginning and the possibility of it.

In Lighter Vein

Like Most of 'em

Two Negroes were attending a political meeting where a candidate was making a speech.

In a few minutes one said, "Mose, who is dat man?"

"I don't know," Mose answered, "but he sho' do recommen' hisself." — Boston & Maine Employees' Magazine.

What Possible Harm?

"I'm sorry, madam," said the attendant at the movie, "but you can't take that dog into the theater."

"How absurd," protested the woman. "What harm can pictures do a little dog like this?"—Kansas City Star.

Helpful

"What's that piece of string tied 'round your finger for, Bill?"

"That's a knot. Forget-me-not is a flower; with flour we make bread, and with bread we eat cheese. This is to remind me to buy pickled onions." — Sheffield (England) Weekly Telegraph.

Worth the Sacrifice

With a sparkle in his eyes, the young fellow walked into the show-room.

"If I bought this car by installments," he said, pointing to a particularly "sporty" model, "how long would it take me to pay for it?"

"That would depend on how much you could afford each month, sir," replied the salesman, cautiously.

The young man scratched his chin.

"Well, I think I could manage three dollars a month."

The salesman's eyes popped.

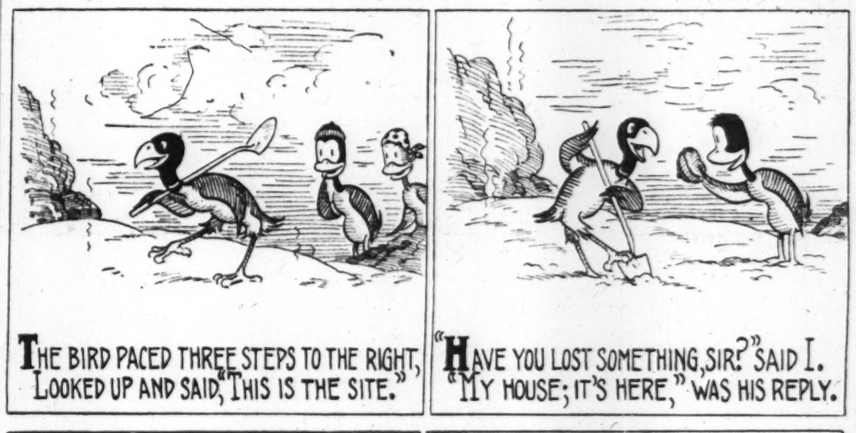
"Three dollars a month!" he gasped. "At that rate it would take you a hundred years!"

Gazing longingly at the very stream-lined model, the young man said:

"So what? It's worth it!"—Montreal Star.

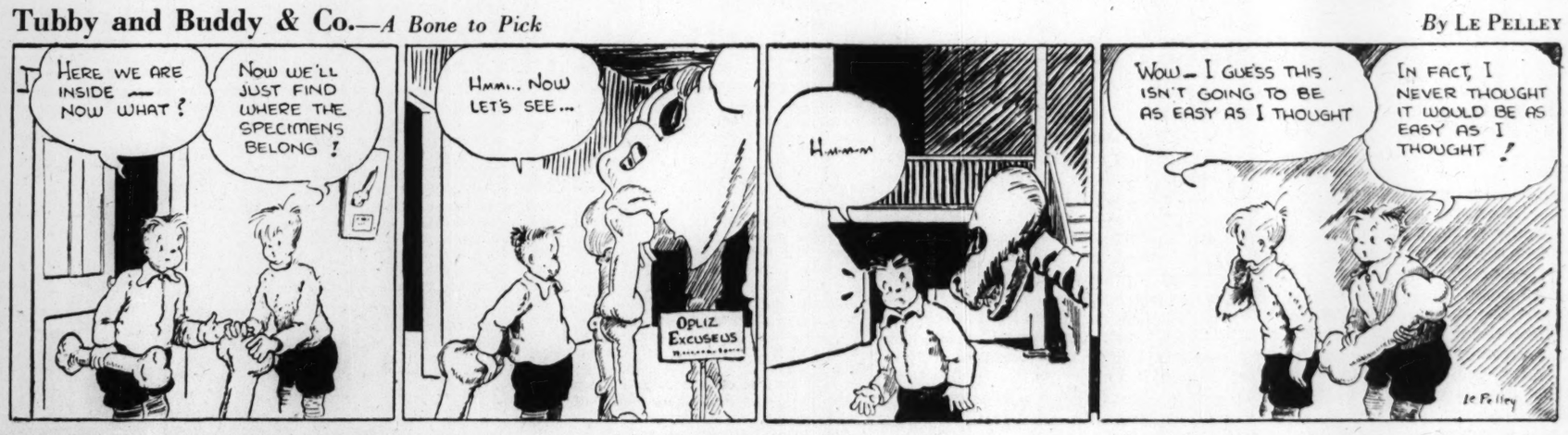
The Adventures of Waddles—*The Key*

By THE HAGERS


THE BIRD PACED THREE STEPS TO THE RIGHT, LOOKED UP AND SAID, "THIS IS THE SITE."
"HAVE YOU LOST SOMETHING, SIR?" SAID I. "MY HOUSE; IT'S HERE," WAS HIS REPLY.
"THIS LAND HAS SKIPPED ABOUT FOR YEARS; MY HOME APPEARS, THEN DISAPPEARS.
WHEN YOU LEAVE HOME, YOU TAKE YOUR KEY; BUT I MUST TAKE MY SPADE WITH ME."

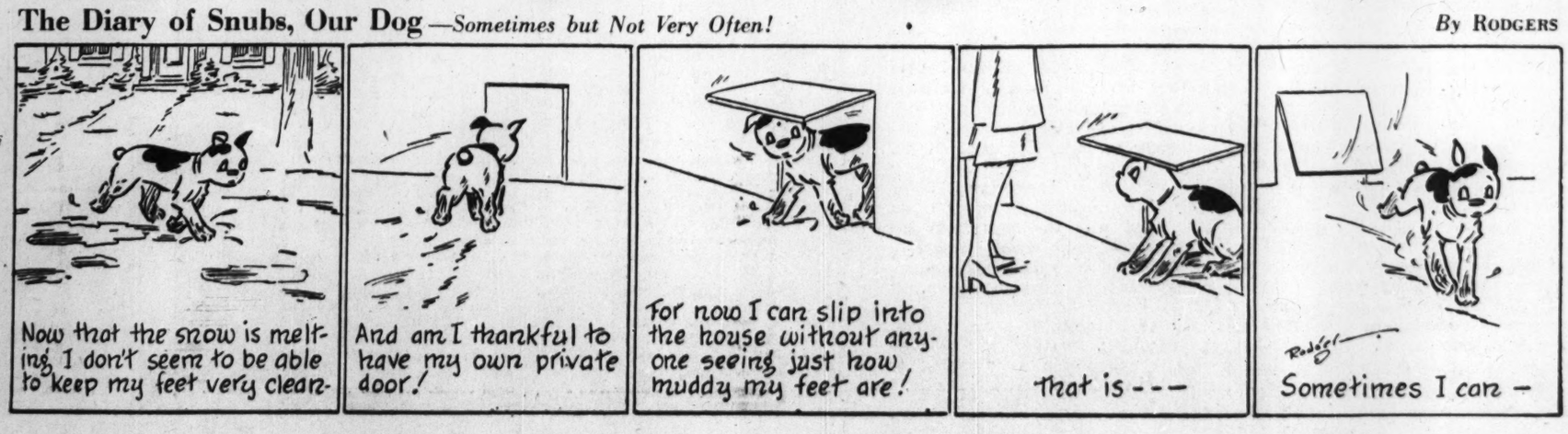
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Bone to Pick*

By LE PELLEY


HERE WE ARE INSIDE — NOW WHAT?
NOW WE'LL JUST FIND WHERE THE SPECIMENS BELONG!
Hmm... NOW LET'S SEE...
OPLIZ EXCUSEUS
Hmmm
WOW — I GUESS THIS ISN'T GOING TO BE AS EASY AS I THOUGHT
IN FACT, I NEVER THOUGHT IT WOULD BE AS EASY AS I THOUGHT!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sometimes but Not Very Often!*

By RODGERS


Now that the snow is melting, I don't seem to be able to keep my feet very clean.
And am I thankful to have my own private door!
For now I can slip into the house without anyone seeing just how muddy my feet are!
that is---
Sometimes I can—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Government Steps In

News that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee have accepted the Government formula for composing the strike at the company's Lackawanna plant is welcome indeed to all who desire the speeding of American defense. While doubtless earnest work had been done before, the controversy had reached a parlous stage when the Office of Production Management formally stepped in.

The three-point proposal of the O. P. M. contemplates that suspended employees be reinstated while conferences are opened between the company management and union officials and while possibilities are explored of a National Labor Relations Board election to determine the moot point of employee wishes as to union recognition. Hoping for a settlement from this start, the union already has called off a strike which could have been gravely damaging to the defense program.

Hitherto the strikes or threatened strikes in the American industrial scene affected only small segments of the production program, so that William S. Knudsen could say as recently as February 19 that no key plants were involved. But the two-day walkout at Lackawanna affected 14,000 workers, and if extended to other plants of the Bethlehem company, it would have involved over $1,000,000,000 of defense contracts, including steel supplies for shipbuilding, tank manufacture, and factory construction.

The seriousness of this strike threat as well as other labor difficulties in the offing must surely move Government officials to proceed rapidly with some form of a national mediation board to help solve such controversies when they rise to such size and seriousness as to outrun the existing machinery for conciliation. Mr. Knudsen has submitted to a House of Representatives committee the outline for a mediation machinery which would work in cooperation with the United States Conciliation Service. It would require deferment of a threatened strike pending independent examination of the facts in the dispute, and would endeavor to obtain labor and management assent to arbitration where that might prove necessary.

Voluntary measures clearly are best, but the machinery should be set up promptly to facilitate them.

Priorities in the Kitchen

Significant of the degree to which war affects the most intimate details of living is the fact that the first economic measures taken in the United States, even as a non-participant, extend to the pots and pans on the family cookstove. Rationing, or more accurately a mandatory priorities system, has been applied to aluminum and to machine tools.

Priorities are the standard way of putting first things first in a nation's efforts during an emergency. They were applied to a considerable extent during the last war and have formed the backbone of industrial mobilization plans since. They help assure supplies both to American defense and to Great Britain.

Essentially the priority system means, in this instance, that producers of aluminum or of machine tools must give precedence to orders which the Government has certified as being for defense, and that production for the general market must take second place. This is to some extent a price control, since it assures defense producers of a supply without having to overbid other manufacturers. Yet the Office of Production Management evidently will go no faster than is necessary in applying the device, and plainly hopes to keep the need for it limited to only a few commodities.

In the case of aluminum the regulations probably will mean somewhat less of the metal for cooking utensils, radio or automobile parts, toothpaste tubes, aluminum foil, and streamlined trains. One recalls the picture of British housewives last fall turning in their aluminum pots and pans to be melted up for airplane parts. There is no indication that the move will go so far in the United States; instead the probability is that production will be sufficient to provide for a number of nondefense uses.

In general, though the American people must be prepared to sacrifice for defense, there would be more harm than good in cutting down immediately on all civilian purchases. As stringencies develop in certain lines they will doubtless be pointed out by the experts who are watching these supplies.

Leisure for Seagulls

Labor-saving methods are helping Long Island seagulls to add to their hours of leisure. The gulls, observers say, have discovered recently that clams—their chief winter food—break more quickly when dropped from a height upon boardwalks than upon beaches. This discovery, made, no doubt, by some gull more enterprising than his fellows, is quickly being put to practical use by whole colonies of the birds at Long Beach and Jones Beach. As a result, boardwalk pedestrians find their peaceful enjoyment of ocean views interrupted by continual clam shell bombardments from the air.

The gulls—long known as sociable and helpful birds—are thus showing that they possess another valuable characteristic. They are quick to adapt themselves to improved methods. Victims of the bombardments should readily be able to curb their annoyance when they consider that the new labor-saving methods bring additional freedom to these useful birds. Perhaps Long Island observers will soon be able to report what use the seagulls make of their new found leisure.

Battle of the Balkans

"Agreement on all points" is a phrase that diplomats use to cover a multitude of possibilities. In such words the conference between British and Turkish statesmen in Ankara is now being described. But whether Turkey's behavior will continue satisfactory to Britain may still depend largely on Russia.

This is not to say that the British are neglecting any opportunities they themselves have of bolstering Turkey's position against the Axis. The seizure by British forces of an island in the Dodecanese, the hardening of London's attitude toward Bulgarian leaders who apparently are permitting the Nazis to establish themselves in Bulgaria—these tend to impress Turkey with British determination and ability to wage effective war in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Perhaps Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, took with him important information on Russia's attitude when he flew to Ankara to meet Mr. Eden and the Turkish leaders. Meanwhile the renewal of conversations between the American Under Secretary of State, Mr. Welles, and the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Oumansky, will hardly be overlooked in the Turkish capital.

All these developments add significance to the observation in the "Red Star," Soviet Army organ, that "the chances of localizing the Italo-Greek war are diminishing." Evidently, the chances that Nazi threats will cause the Greeks to collapse are not so overbearing as they were only a few days ago when the Nazis advertised the Bulgarian-Turkish non-aggression pact to the world as foreshadowing the end of Greek resistance and of British hopes in Southeastern Europe.

Appeasement and Disillusion

Among Reichsführer Hitler's early supporters were some of Germany's biggest industrialists. They saw in him not only an enemy of Communism, but an agent of counter-revolution who might become useful to the more conservative sections of capitalistic society. Directors of large corporations, munitions makers, financiers were reported among those contributing to his campaign funds.

Among Herr Hitler's appeasers in Europe were many business leaders outside Germany. Sometimes they organized societies to promote friendship with the Third Reich. They were usually heavily anti-Russian at the same time, which indicated that they entertained hopes similar to those of Germans who helped Hitler to power.

Today in the United States are some —each week finds them fewer—who believe that in the event of a Nazi victory in Europe, American "big business" will be able to strike some sort of bargain with the totalitarians. To them Herr Hitler still looks more anti-radical than anti-capitalist.

It might have been to all these groups that Herr Hitler directed these few but meaningful words in his address at Munich a few days ago: "It is a simple fact that nations today can no longer be built and exist on the capitalistic basis."

The Lady Next Door never could understand why the boys from the other side of town always played in our yard until she learned that Junior's mother was famous for her cookies.

Europe is trying to guess whether the candidate for the world's swimming championship is planning to emulate Leander or Gertrude Ederle.

The Bookshelf

The Ideals of Britain

If anyone believes that England is "fighting in the dark," that belief must be dispelled after reading ENGLAND SPEAKS (New York: Macmillan. $1.75), a symposium of articles by eight distinguished British writers, setting forth clearly the ideals for which democracy today is struggling in a world of turmoil. Naturally, the material is propaganda—using the word in its better sense. For instance, E. M. Forster begins his article by frankly labeling it such. His chief point is:

> Much as I long for peace, I cannot see how we are to come to terms with Hitler. For one thing, he never keeps his word, . . . for another, he tolerates no way of looking at things except his own way. A peace which was the result of a Nazi victory would surely not differ much from a Nazi war.

A. A. Milne and Prof. C. E. M. Joad describe their evolution from pacifism to their present concept of righteous militancy. Mr. Milne's article, entitled "War With Honor," is a complete reversal of his previous position as set forth in his booklet, "Peace With Honor," published in 1934.

The position of the church in the war is stated by Dr. A. S. Duncan-Jones, the Dean of Chichester, and the Rev. Ronald Knox, Roman Catholic Chaplain at Oxford. The Dean says:

> It is difficult to believe that the frightful loss and suffering imposed on the German people in a totally unnecessary war will not in some way produce a reaction against the Crooked Cross. Is it too much to hope that, when that day comes, those who have been faithful to the Cross of Christ and suffered so much will have a message that may gradually receive a wider hearing from a disillusioned people?

Mr. Knox says the Church has been persecuted, not because she is either Roman Catholic or Protestant, but "because she is Christian," and he feels that Christendom is faced with the post-war task of converting the world afresh.

In a recent address delivered at Bath, and included in this volume, A. P. Herbert sees Britain, in the words of Milton, as "a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks." The article by the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M. P., is from his autobiography. He reviews the tremendous strides already taken by Britain toward social reform and refers to the active measures being taken even now with Britain at war—"all making for the health and the fitness of a young generation who will know how to use the peace that will follow vanquished dictatorship."

Prof. Harold J. Laski defends the concept of the rights of man against the claims of naked power, describing what man has striven for centuries to build up, including the ideals of the American Bill of Rights—all this in contrast with the Nazi system of tyranny and totalitarianism.

"The vital task before us is not merely to win," concludes Professor Laski; "even more, it is to win by the method of freedom. The way to vindicate our rights . . . is to make them everywhere more ample and more profound. The way to attack the principle of despotism is to make the principle of our democratic faith more living, that its hold upon the common man may be more profound." M. W. B.

The Eagle Won't Stand for It

"--- A SMALL GROUP OF SELFISH MEN WHO WOULD CLIP THE WINGS OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE IN ORDER TO FEATHER THEIR OWN NESTS"
F.D.R.
STRIKES
PROFITEERING
I. C.
Fitzpatrick

The White Bay

A snug bay edged by snow-white sand, different from the yellow of the sea, surrounded us; the flat circular beach gleamed like grains of silver under the sun of the Gulf of Mexico. At night when the moon was high, the rim of shore line narrowed with the tide, the bay grew black, and the edge of the bay was a diamond necklace. By day the water changed in color with the light, with the wind that rippled over it, with the deep humors of the Gulf. For ten weeks my ship lay there, safe in the bay, awaiting the arrival of sheets of heavy copper plating needed to repair her damaged rudder; ten weeks free from alarms. I started a novel, working nights in the cabin. One morning I saw a barge go by the entrance. It was named Cavalier. I typed this name into my manuscript. Years later it was in a book, and later still millions saw it sink in the East River, when the movies spread this chip of an idea about the world.

The thought of the white bay used to awaken me from sleep. I would turn out and look through the round port in my stateroom, out over the water, across to where the skeletons of some half-built wooden hulls stood clear and black against the sky.

* * *

The quiet of this haven, an ideal anchorage, chilled me with forebodings, with thoughts of less peaceful times. While lying in that still bay under its spell of beauty we overhauled rigging, repaired sails, and painted, for no speck of dust was in the air, and, in our enthusiasm, we polished bright the golden copper boot-top of the ship. It was such a haven as old voyagers sometimes found when they beached and careened their ships.

The port, close at hand, was Pensacola, where winter touches lightly and where enough coolness is in the air to make for an agreeable urge to work. In the early morning I would walk the long sweep of spar deck watching the wash down, having taken hard tack with the boys. It was the return to youth, to companionship again with the past. In the course of weeks our copper came from the north, we unshipped our rudder, made the repairs and hung it again on its gudgeons. We lay in the bay then, yards squared, gear taut, boats overhauled and hung in their davits; on a holiday we dressed ship, rainbow fashion. People from Pensacola came down to look at us, a perfect ship, in a perfect bay.

* * *

Spring comes rapidly in the South; soon the nights grew warm, and made us eager for further sailing. One forenoon we hove short, and steamed out into the Gulf. Behind us lay the nameless bay, and weeks of quiet. Entries in the log show the routine periods of a ship at anchor, nothing more, but beyond these, deeply impressed upon me, remained the image of a ship lying safely in a bay.

As we left the white-fringed water, the skeleton framing of those wooden hulls came alive with the sound of adz and mauls. Men were working on them. The war was over and the sounds came to us faintly as if the shipwrights were in doubt about their labor —the hurry had gone out of life. Perhaps those wooden hulls were finished, as many were; if so, they only lay about at moorings, idle useless ships. I hope they never launched them and that they long stood as an adornment to the snow-white sands near Pensacola.

FELIX RIESENBERG

Down the Middle of the Road

A Problem of Timing?

By Erwin D. Canham

"History," which will judge so many things when the sands of this conflict run out, will have to decide whether American failure to employ effective economic measures against Japan two or three years earlier was not one of the instances of the democracies being terribly late.

For some months now, the United States has been feinting economic war in Japan's direction. Embargoes with holes in them have been placed on aviation gasoline, some grades of scrap iron, and machine tools. A great many Americans have been asking for a long time why much more effective measures were not applied long since, before the question of sending American ships and men to Singapore becomes a real one.

The simplest answer is this: Effective economic sanctions by the United States against Japan would probably have meant war to secure that nation's vital supplies. Such a war might have been directed against the United States. Facing such a prospect, would American public opinion have been ready to support a policy of which war was a likely consequence? And it is far from clear whether Japanese warlike retaliation against our economic sanctions a year or two ago, either direct or indirect, would have found us in as favorable a position as we may enjoy today or tomorrow. That is one of the questions that "history" will have to answer.

Of course, the United States might have imposed limited economic penalties on Japan sooner without having precipitated war. That might have been sound policy. But always the risk of Japan's rushing into the Netherlands East Indies or the Philippines was present, and Singapore is probably stronger today than it was yesterday. Japan, despite the strategic advantages it has gained in Indo-China and Thailand, may be weaker today than it was yesterday. The United States is stronger both in military forces and in the determination and vigor of public opinion, which is all-important.

* * *

Nevertheless, we may ask today and the historians will demand tomorrow, whether or not our economic support of the Japanese war machine during these four years of its campaign against China has not been as shortsighted as certain too well-known democratic policies of recent years. For the effectiveness of the economic weapons we held and hold against Japan is very great indeed.

Japan's war machine has been dependent —and is dependent today—on American crude oil, metals, cotton, machinery, and many other supplies. This dependence is the final capstone to a gravely weakened domestic economic structure, a nation scarcely self-sufficient in foodstuffs and deficient in steel, copper, oil, fibers, timber, shipping, and many other essentials.

Without mobilizing a vessel or a man, here are some of the things the United States could do:

It could forbid American ships from calling at Japanese ports, on the understanding that Britain would do the same. This simple step would begin the blockade of Japan, for its own shipping is heavily needed to supply its armies in China and is inadequate to transport its urgently needed goods.

It could embargo American exports—with British and dominions exports stopping, too. American supplies are the very essence of Japan's war and peace economy. Japan would have at once to begin living on reserves and seeking new supplies elsewhere. As long as Singapore stood, new sources of supply would be extremely difficult to obtain. Reserves would be depleted on a vast scale. The United States normally supplies Japan with one-half of the goods it buys from the outside world, and the British Empire one-quarter. What would happen to Japan under such an embargo, even without a single blockading ship?

It could boycott Japanese imports. The United States buys about three-fourths of Japanese production of raw silk, and one-third of all the goods Japan sells in world markets. The blow of a United States boycott to Japan would thus be devastating.

* * *

All these steps are quite apart from actual warfare. If they should result in warfare, Japan's difficulties would rapidly multiply.

The United States fleet already in the Pacific is in many respects superior to the Japanese. It is based on Hawaii, and part of it would have to base on Singapore to oppose effectively any Japanese action. But a long-range blockade is considered by authorities to be highly promising strategy.

The latest indications are that if Japan really believes the United States has stopped backing up, it will take very seriously all these potentially unfavorable factors. A firm and genuine determination on the part of the United States to resist further Japanese aggressions by economic and if necessary naval action would probably deter such action absolutely. But it is already abundantly plain that as long as the democracies are unwilling to act, the aggressors will keep on advancing.

The American position in the Pacific is extremely strong. It is probably important not to get too deeply involved there until we see what our responsibilities are likely to be in the Atlantic. But if potentially hostile Powers in the Pacific believe that we are afraid or unwilling to act, they will certainly march ahead until our problem in both oceans becomes vastly more difficult.

The Wide Horizon

A Rebirth of Faith

By R. H. Markham

For America, the present moment is critical, but it is also propitious. It offers an unexampled opportunity. More than that, it offers an irrepressible thrill of joy. Ardent Americans who have wished to feel the exhilaration of militant American idealism, may now feel it.

That thrill does not come from rub-a-dub-dub, or marching feet or blowing bugles. These are a vital necessity, but a sad one. Today's thrill comes from the upsurging of faith in America's mission and in the possibility of its realizing that mission.

Many Americans, both serious and frivolous, had begun to scorn the American way of life, to decry the aims they had inherited, to proclaim the American experiment a failure. Not a few men and women had capitulated in their hearts. They felt there couldn't be both freedom and bread in the modern world, so gave up freedom. They accepted the necessity of a dictator, who would give each one his due. Others lost faith in all systems and just elbowed their way along, amid the wreckage of hope and love.

The age of democracy, of free co-operation —of Lincoln—was declared ended; a new age of co-ordination by force—of Stalin or Hitler—was announced as on the way. Its coming was called inevitable. Over many factories, schools, market places and writers' desks, one saw banners of spiritual defeat.

* * *

But now comes a radiant change. Other flags are flying. I do not mean merely the Stars and Stripes, though that is a grand emblem; I mean the banner of faith in the possibility of liberty and brotherhood, the banner of devotion to right, the banner of determination to work for a world in which men may be both fed and free.

The bearers of those banners are myriad in number, and are found everywhere. Some among them have become leaders of the others and they have boldly declared their faith before all the nations of the world. One such, an "old line" American, Franklin D. Roosevelt, declared, "We do not retreat. . . . We go forward by the will of God." Standing beside him, an immigrant from Denmark, William Knudsen, one of the country's foremost industrialists, made a no less eloquent appeal in defense of American ideals. Beside him, also, stood a Russian-Jewish immigrant, Sidney Hillman, a laborer and leader of laborers, supporting his appeal. With them was William Green, the son of a British coal miner and now head of the American Federation of Labor, who pledged the aid of America's working people in defending America's ideals. With these has taken his stand the veteran Senator from Nebraska, George William Norris, one of the most unflinching champions of liberal ideals in recent American history, who has become convinced that the first step in defending the free way of life is to halt Hitlerism.

* * *

Among the 50,000,000 Americans now gainfully employed are not only laborers and not only farmers, such as toil in Senator Norris's State, but also lawyers and bankers and industrialists. One of their spokesmen, or at least one from their midst, took his stand with all the other men who work and gave one of the most ringing declarations of faith in America that has recently been heard. It was Wendell Willkie, the mid-western child of German immigrants. He declared that his grandparents came here to seek freedom and that he has faith in freedom, too. "I am proud of my German blood," he said, "but I hate tyranny. . . . We must now have courage. We must bravely do the things that we know ought to be done. We must lay the moral, intellectual and spiritual foundation of the kind of world we wish our children to inherit. . . . We must be an open world, in which America must share with other nations the responsibilities and the great prospect of peace."

With these newer Americans from Denmark, Russia, Britain, and Germany, with these spokesmen for workers, farmers and capitalists, took his stand one of the foremost representatives of American culture, Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, and to their voices he joined his voice. He said, "I come as a partisan of the free way of life. . . . The real issue before the country is the preservation of this way of life. . . . Liberty lives because men believe in freedom and are willing to face the responsibilities which liberty entails."

These leaders express the faith of millions upon millions of others. America is arising from confusion and from selfishness. It is reconsecrating itself to the unfinished task of helping make a better world, and is doing that by taking the first essential step—of defending what is best in the world we have.

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